

# J. P. Morgan Granted Subsidies As "Mail Contracts"

STORY ON PAGE 9

Official Organ of the United  
Farm Federation of America

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

National Weekly Newspaper  
Merged With TNT Magazine



Independent and Special Service

MID-WEST

Weekly News That's Different

## FREE PRESS

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# MEXICO FAVORS STATION XENT

## LABOR AGITATOR DIES IN RIOT AT MARSEILLES DAM

Victim Of Labor Battle  
Slain With Shotgun  
For Slugging

OTTAWA, Ill.—Steve Sutton, husky labor agitator, who was slain by a shotgun blast in the labor riot at the Marseilles dam of the Illinois waterway Tuesday, was marked for death before the battle started, it was revealed at the inquest here Wednesday. But while several of the dam workmen admitted firing shots in the riot which resulted in Sutton's death and the wounding of sixteen other union men, none would admit he had fired at Sutton.

**Sutton Powerful Man**  
As the authorities labored to fix the responsibility for the shooting by questioning dozens of witnesses it was disclosed that Sutton, a powerful man, had been summoned from Joliet by the union organizers to "impress" the open shop workers. On the day before the riot he had punched and kicked several dam workers.

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## CRIPPLED WIDOW KILLED IN HOME

Strange Letter Reveals  
Deed By Maid And  
Her Husband

CHICAGO, Ill.—A strange letter asking a neighbor to go to the aid of Mrs. Catherine Lentis of 1042 Wellington avenue Wednesday revealed the murder of the 67 year old widow during the robbery of her home by a former servant and her husband.

Following an examination by a coroner's physician Lieut. James Foffatt of the Sheffield avenue station announced that Mrs. Lentis had been strangled to death. She had also been struck on the mouth. Two teeth were knocked out.

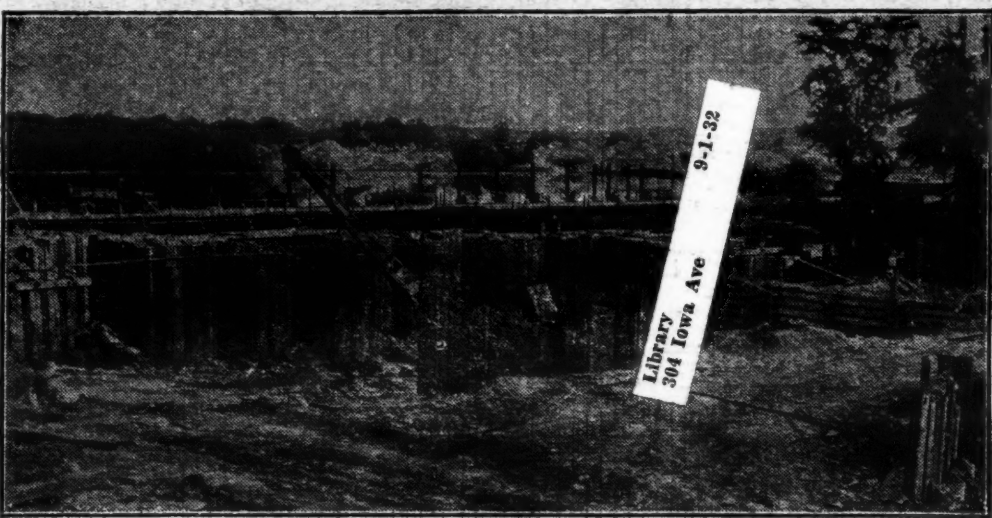
Police immediately began a search for Jacob Fischer, 2217 Melrose street, and his wife, Catherine, who was Mrs. Lentis' maid. Police said the pair had gone to the Lentis home, and after beating the widow, who was a cripple, had fled with several hundred dollars.

The letter which revealed the crime was addressed to Mrs. Marie Hoelscher, who lives at 1046 Wellington avenue, next door to the Lentis home. It was received Wednesday morning. Written in German, it was translated as follows:

"Dr. Mrs. Hoelscher: Would you kindly have the goodness after receiving these lines to go to Mrs. Lentis. Since we needed money, and since we knew from experience that the old lady on

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Where Fight Between Union And Open Shop Workers Occurred



(Acme Photo)

Dam on the Illinois river at Marseilles, Ill., where open shop workers, protected by barricade, opened fire on union iron workers and their sympathizers, killing one and wounding many. The riot started with an attack upon H. W. Miller, superintendent for contractors building the dam.

## PRUSSIA UNDER MILITARY RULE

Police Heads Arrested  
By Army And Entire  
Cabinet Ousted

BERLIN.—Goosestepping soldiers today rule Berlin and all of Prussia, Germany's biggest and most powerful state.

A military dictatorship, headed by Chancellor Franz von Papen and Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, minister of defense, was established Wednesday morning. The reichswehr (army) is in readiness should Prussia attempt to resist the orders of the dictators.

### Cabinet Ousted

The entire Prussian cabinet was ousted. Soldiers occupied the ministry of state in Wilhelmstrasse. Machine guns were mounted at the doors of Chancellor von Papen's offices.

A detachment of reichswehr marched to Berlin police headquarters this afternoon and arrested Albert Grzesinski, president of the Prussian police, and his assistant, Bernhard Weiss, "for the purpose of protecting them." Grzesinski had refused to leave his post or turn over his office to the new chief, Herr Melcher, appointed by Chancellor Franz von Papen. Melcher has been police chief of Essen.

### Hitlerite Victory

For months Hitlerites have been campaigning most violently against Grzesinski and Weiss, asserting that they were more severe in their treatment of Hitlerites than in that of communists. Their arrest was celebrated as a Hitlerite victory. Immediately after Grzesinski was arrested Melcher took over his desk.

From his estate, Neudeck, in the heart of junker East Prussia,

Please turn to page Two

## Charleston Claims U. S. Thermometer Doesn't Tell Truth

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Charleston's plea that it was bothered by high temperature reports, but not by the heat, Wednesday, caused the Washington weather bureau to order the dismantling of Charleston's federal thermometer until a better place can be found for it.

Leading a group of indignant citizens, who said the city was being injured by reports that the temperatures here established two heat records in the last ten days. Federal Judge George W. McClintic advised the local bureau that when it was actually 95 degrees in the city the government thermometer, which is on a wharf here, showed an official 102. He compared the reading to that of his own thermometer.

## TREATY SAID TO BE BAD BARGAIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senators in close touch with St. Lawrence waterways treaty developments Wednesday declared that opposition to the pact will center around charges that it represents a bad bargain for the United States, deals unfairly with Chicago and Mississippi valley states, and plunges this country into new and unwarranted expenditures.

These charges, it was said, will be based on treaty terms which drastically limit the Chicago water diversion to a point which may wreck the Illinois waterway, which place the major burden of the cost of construction on the United States, and which bind this country to begin work at once on a project which will take at least 258 millions, and possibly as much as 500 millions out of a depleted federal treasury during the next seven or eight years.

## POLICE HELD ON MURDER CHARGES

Thirteen Held In Bail  
In Brutality Death  
Of Prisoner

NEW YORK.—Warrants charging murder in the second degree were ordered against four members of the Nassau county police force Wednesday by Supreme Court Justice Meier Steinbrink, sitting at the Mineola courthouse as a committing magistrate in the John Doe inquiry into the "third degree" death of Hyman Stark, a prisoner, last Friday.

Lesser charges, ranging from that of being an accessory to murder in the second degree to that of failure to perform police duty, was filed against others of the 13 policemen suspended on Monday.

### All Held In Bail

All were held in bail and turned over to Sheriff David Dows, who was ordered to "treat them exactly the same as any other prisoners."

The four held for the grand jury on the murder charges are:

Lieut. Jesse Mayforth.  
Detective Leslie W. Pearsall.  
Detective Harry Zander.  
Detective Charles Wesser.

### Tappen Held Accessory

The one man held as an accessory to murder, and also on a charge of failure to perform his duty as a policeman, was Deputy Chief of Police Frank J. Tappen, the "political boss" of Oyster Bay, who was charged at Monday's hearing with having boasted of standing on Stark's neck and stomach and "rocking back and forth."

Seven men were charged with assault in the second degree. They are:

Detective Patrick Shanley, Mar-

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## NORMAN G. BAKER GETS FREE DUTY ON ALL IMPORTS

New Station Puts Mexico  
Ahead of World In  
Radio Progress

Word received from Norman G. Baker at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, where he is building the largest radio station on the American continent—XENT with 150,000 watts—advises that the Mexican government has granted free duty, on all building materials for the station, and all imports from the United States for such materials will be delivered free of duty to Mr. Baker.

The completion of this station places Mexico at the top in radio progress, and other countries will have to look up to our neighbors to the south in that line.

Building is done cheaply in Mexico. The finest first class brick costs only 14 pesos per thousand, which with the present rate of pesos at 3.65 — meaning three pesos and sixty-five centavos for one American dollar—the price per thousand in American money.

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## GLASSFORD ASKS VETS TO GO HOME

Bonus Army Again Urged  
To Leave Capital  
After "Riots"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A day of near riots marked by no fewer than seven clashes between police and the radical left wing near the White House of the bonus expedition force was followed Wednesday night by an urgent appeal from Brig. Gen. Pelham D. Glassford, superintendent of police, for leaders of all factions of the bonus army to remove their men from the capital.

Glassford's request was made in the form of letters sent by messenger to Walter W. Waters, commander of the main body of the bonus force, to John Pace, communist leader of the radical "left wing," who was arrested during the demonstration Wednesday, and to Roy Robertson, leader of the California delegation, which has split from Waters' rule.

The communications called attention to the fact that congress had passed a general relief bill. Glassford pointed out that the District of Columbia does not participate in the relief provisions of the measure and suggested that the penniless veterans now in the city might find more relief in their home states.

Glassford's request followed violent disturbances between the local police and the radical faction of the bonus army, which resulted from the veterans' efforts to picket the White House, and which finally culminated in the arrest of Pace.

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"



## Norman Baker

(HIMSELF)



"Hello Folks"

**A NEW LABOR law** of Mexico requires 90 per cent of all employed persons to be natives. Under this law thousands of Chinese are being sent back home. The law is being so strictly enforced that there is talk of not permitting American trainmen to enter the country to make their customary runs.

**ARCHAEOLOGISTS** working on the site of ancient Seleucia have discovered that two thousand years ago there were rich people so immoral that they dodged the payment of their taxes. What a terrible thing it must have been to be living in a time when the wealthy did not pay their just share of taxes!

**AMERICANS** living near the Canadian line are making money these days by placing their deposits in Canadian banks, where every United States dollar becomes in the neighborhood of \$1.18 to \$1.20. When the Canadian dollar makes its expected recovery the American will bring his money back home, and meantime is drawing interest on the larger sums.

**BIRMINGHAM, ALA.** has a murder rate of 549 per million; Chicago, 141 per million; New York, 83 per million; America as a whole, 30 per million; 14 leading Canadian cities, 16 per million; London, 8 per million; Liverpool, 5 per million. Those executed for murder in the United States are mainly the aliens, the Negroes and the poor.

**SPAIN GOT RID** of its military curse by retiring all its superfluous officers on full pay, but decreed that any officer thus retired who gossips will lose his allowance. At the same time the two principal military journals of the country have been ordered to close up and quit.

**IN GERMANY** a plan has been proposed that idle factories should be turned over to idle workers and operated, not for profit, but to make shoes and clothing and other necessities for those that are out of work. The products of these factories would not be sold, but merely used to alleviate the wants of the needy.

**THE TACOMA TIMES** tells of a farmer who sold a 200-pound pig to the packers for \$8.36. The next day he went to a retail meat market and was told that for \$8.35 they would sell him 32 pounds of pork; and now the farmer is wondering who got the other 168 pounds, and if the people that buy pork know that the farmer gets only 16 cents out of every dollar they pay for it.

**THE NEW YORK Times** is authority for the statement that in two years more than 2,000 persons have been abducted for ransom in the United States, of which number one-fifth were in the single state of Illinois. Some wealthy persons now employ detectives to constantly guard them from abduction. By such an act they confess that they have lost all confidence in the government to protect them in their commonest rights. In eight of the states—Alabama, Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, Texas and Virginia—death is the penalty for abduction.

**BLOOMFIELD, IA.** is another small community that has its own municipally owned light and power plant, which in the last five years has piled up a surplus of \$78,500. It has no tax levy for street lighting.

According to a noted research engineer light waves and radio waves are identical in everything except length.

## NORMAN G. BAKER GETS FREE DUTY ON ALL IMPORTS

New Station Puts Mexico Ahead of World In Radio Progress

(Continued from page One)

is less than \$5. This places the price for construction lower than hollow tile, and the buildings are being constructed of brick, with Mexican stucco effect and design. The main building is 72 feet square, divided into four rooms—power room, transmitter room, studio and reception room—the latter two being 25x35 feet, and the former two 35x50 feet. All buildings are of fireproof construction with concrete roofs included.

### Beautiful Landscape

The 75-acre site will be beautifully landscaped with palms, various kinds of ornamental cactus and native trees, with large orchards adjoining the main station area.

Mr. Baker writes that he expects to visit General Calles, the "Iron Man of Mexico," when he passes through Nuevo Laredo on his way home to Mexico City in two special cars from Boston, Mass. General Calles has been in Boston for several weeks where an operation was performed on Senora Calles for brain tumor, and she is now enroute home.

Mr. Baker recalls a case of brain tumor operated on, and the patient came to the Baker Hospital with a recurrence and was cured as far as last reports of the case are concerned. Every wish is entertained that Senora Calles will recover quickly without a recurrence because her illness has been a shock to General Calles, one of the finest officials Mexico ever had.

### Huge Hospital Planned

Mr. Baker expects to complete arrangements shortly for a large hospital with 600 beds in the middle southern states, and his cancer work is already commanding respect in the south. Mexican doctors are more free and progressive than those of the United States because they can work and do things along progressive lines without being dictated to and dominated by their leaders like American doctors are dominated and controlled by Dr. Morris Fishbein, a practically inexperienced doctor.

Construction work on the radio station is progressing fast. Mr. Baker reports, the first unit of the transmitter and the large towers being completed. The towers, 300 feet high, will be 600 feet apart and in order to get directional effect will be placed northeast and southwest, which is expected to throw the strength of the waves towards Chicago and Detroit which of course will take in this area as waves are not so directional as to follow a straight line. The channel of 1115 kilocycles comes at a good spot on the dials and every hamlet, village, town and city in America and Mexico will get strong reception.

### Message To Friends

Mr. Baker reports the receipt of hundreds of letters from his good friends in Iowa regarding his campaign for Governor, and wishes us to pass along his thanks to all with the assurance that if he is elected, not only Iowa but every state in the union will look towards Des Moines—because of one sane business administration being given without POLITICAL INTERFERENCE.

Mr. Baker also informs us that he is enjoying the best of health, with more "pep" than ever, and is in good trim for his return to Iowa soon to start his campaign for Governor.

Experiments at the Imperial College of Science in London have indicated that chickens can be hatched in 24 hours by subjecting eggs to compressed air instead of the 21 days required in incubators.

Water power derived from lakes and rivers in southern Scotland will be harnessed at five hydro-electric generating stations to a project for supplying light and power to a wide area.

## Police Suspended As Result Of Death



(Acme Photo)

Deputy Police Chief Frank Tappen of Mineola, L. I., and Inspector Harold King, who have been suspended as the result of death of Hyman Stark, who died in Nassau county hospital, after being severely beaten during third degree methods used by police officials.

## CRIPPLED WIDOW KILLED IN HOME

Strange Letter Reveals Deed By Maid And Her Husband

(Continued from page One)

account of her doubt in regard of assurance would not lend any we saw ourselves forced to make the loan against her will. We needed only \$100, but for safety's sake we took more since the old lady would cause a rumpus by calling the police. It would be useless since after you receive this letter I will be out of reach of the American police. It will be very unpleasant for you, therefore we ask your pardon but finally we have a right to live and I waited and hungered long enough and lived without a wife. Respectfully yours, Jacob Fischer.

"P. S.—Go to the basement door. It is open. Tell her please we are only making a loan."

## PRUSSIA UNDER MILITARY RULE

Police Heads Arrested By Army And Entire Cabinet Ousted

(Continued from page One)

President Paul Von Hindenburg appointed Von Papen as commissioner of Prussia through an emergency decree. In a second decree he made Von Schleicher military dictator through a proclamation of "exceptional status" for Berlin and the province of Brandenburg. This decree bristles with death threats and places all police power in the hands of military executives.

Prunes without wrinkles, which are caused by handling, are promised by the inventor of a device resembling a lawn roller that picks the fruit from the ground with small spikes and places them in a container.

## LABOR AGITATOR DIES IN RIOT AT MARSEILLES DAM

Victim Of Labor Battle Slain With Shotgun For Slugging

(Continued from page One)

it was charged. It was not chance that left him dying while others of the mob of 400 union men advanced against the 130 workmen barricaded at the dam, escaped with minor wounds.

At Marseilles an uneasy quiet prevailed. Work was stopped on the dam across the Illinois river and guards were scattered about the streets. Chance of an immediate recurrence of hostilities was slender, however, as the 127 workmen arrested after the shooting were still packed into the cells of the county jail at Ottawa. The temperature on the streets was in the high 90's.

### Dynamite Discovered

Other developments included the discovery of 17 sticks of dynamite with caps attached near where the nonunionists had gathered. The dynamite had been made ready for emergency use if the attackers came too near, several witnesses admitted. All workers who admitted firing guns during the fighting will be held on charges of attempted murder, State's Attorney Russel O. Hanson said Wednesday night. Among the workers to be charged are Harry Page, Olaf Hoff, and Leo Dale.

The Marseilles outbreak brought to light the ambitious efforts of Tony Augustino, Joliet organizer, reputed to be connected with communistic organizations, to make himself master of all the laborers on the Illinois waterway. A waterway official revealed the state of affairs which was climaxed by Tuesday's tragic happenings.

Nearly a month ago a band of 500 men staged a demonstration against the 200 open shop workers on the Dresden island dam project. The demonstration was successful, being followed by the organization of the workers into a laborers' union. Augustino is said to receive \$5 a week from each new union member's pay envelope until \$75 has been paid in.

A new food and drink mixer is operated by water pressure by connecting it to any faucet.

third degree "sweating." His body was beaten black and blue, but he died of a crushed throat.

Stark and three fellow prisoners were held for the robbery and beating of the aged mother of Detective Hizenski, one of the men held for assault.

## POLICE HELD ON MURDER CHARGES

Thirteen Held In Bail In Brutality Death Of Prisoner

(Continued from page One)

cel Chagenon, George Hutchinson, Thomas Bonanza, Joseph Hizenski, and Patrolmen Lannis Ray and Harold Liljegen.

All the twelve men named and one other, Patrolman Harold Breitenbacker, were also charged with conspiracy to obstruct justice. Breitenbacker is the only man held on only one charge.

Justice Steinbrink fixed bail at \$10,000 each for the four men held for murder and for Tappen on the accessory charge; at \$2,500 each for the seven assault charges; and at \$1,500 each for the conspiracy charges and for the neglect of duty charge against Tappen.

The Nassau county July grand jury was summoned by telegraph into special session today to consider the Stark case.

Most of the prisoners are personal friends of Sheriff David Dows of Brookville, who took charge of them after the court had adjourned, having come in contact with them through their police work. Mr. Dows is a millionaire and a polo player of some distinction.

Stark died Friday night after being in the hands of the Nassau county police for eight hours and apparently undergone a terrific

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122 East 2nd St.



## U. S. CHURCHES STILL GROWING

**Baptists Become Largest  
Protestant Sect  
With Big Gain**

Churches in the United States gained 433,656 members during 1931, as compared to a gain of only 88,350 in 1930, says an annual church census which has just been completed and analyzed in New York City. The percentage of church members among the total population in 1931 was 40.1, as compared to 6.5 per cent in 1800. The total membership of all religious bodies in the country at the time the census was taken was 49,752,443.

The Baptists increased their membership by 139,526 to bring their total, the largest among the Protestant denominations, to 9,067,152. The Methodists, who showed the first annual loss in their history in 1930, increased by 46,225 in 1931, bringing their total to 8,135,627. The Catholic gain was 12,243, and the total number of Catholics 13 or older was revealed as 14,528,176.

The Lutherans gained 49,126 and brought their total to 3,032,350, exclusively of communicants; the Protestant Episcopal increase was 6,931, for a total of 1,261,158, and the Presbyterians gained 16,676 for a total of 2,557,541.

The only denomination having a million or more members to show a loss were the Congregational-Christian, with a 736 decrease, and the Disciples of Christ, with a 4,477 loss. Their total memberships were 1,010,341 and 1,865,979, respectively.

## VON HINDENBURG GETS SMALL PAY

German's president, Paul Von Hindenburg, receives a salary which is one-tenth that of President Hoover of the United States, and little more than one-third that of the sum paid by one of the smallest, Finland.

He draws \$7,500 a year, as the result of his own emergency decrees last year, in which the salaries and wages in all branches of civil service were considerably sliced. Until that time he drew \$15,000.

Furthermore, Germany's chief executive must pay an income tax, as does every other citizen, so that he has little more than \$6,100 remaining.

In addition, Hindenburg receives \$30,000 each year for expenses of official functions, receptions, and banquets, though his private purse receives no increase from any surplus of this amount.

That sum compares favorably with the \$25,000 yearly allowed the President of the United States.

Von Hindenburg himself is not wealthy, his private interests being modest. His wants are simple, and he attends receptions and social functions only when it is necessary.

## CLARENCE DARROW IS READY TO DIE

Clarence Darrow—the famous lawyer who has spent most of his life saving men from death at the end of a hangman's noose—is himself ready to die. Recently recovered from a serious illness and well advanced in years, Darrow in a recent interview declared:

"It's a crazy world. Think of it. The human race needs work but an hour a day to supply all its needs. There's no real human labor left. Everything is being done by machinery.

"There's plenty of wealth, but a rotten disposition of it. There's a tremendous surplus of food everywhere, and yet people are going hungry for want of food.

"It's all a big bughouse. I'll be glad to leave it."

And he waved his hand in the air.

About one-fourth of the population of Argentina is of European origin.

## Take Charge After Fatal Riot At Dam



Carl Zettenberg (left) of Joliet, who was wounded in face and right eye by buckshot during riot at Marseilles dam; Sergt. Earl N. Simpson of state highway police, who took charge after the disturbance; and Dr. L. D. Howe of Streator, coroner of La Salle county, who is directing investigation into the cause of the riot.

## Tiniest National Cemetery In Country Is In Wisconsin

The smallest national cemetery in the United States is in Prairie du Chien, Wis.

It is the tiny burial ground on a bluff overlooking the Mississippi River, near the ruins of Fort Crawford, where no one has been laid to rest in nearly a century.

For years it had not been recognized in Prairie du Chien that the cemetery was a federal cemetery. However, recent research in the War Department established the

fact that the plot is devoted entirely to the graves of soldiers, or their wives and children, who fought in early Indian wars. The cemetery, scarcely larger than a city building lot, was recognized by the government as early as 1828.

When the cemetery ground was set aside, in 1817, the garrison at Fort Crawford comprised 159 riflemen, 106 infantrymen, and the

officers, War Department records show. At that time the region was a frontier, and the government thought it best to establish a cemetery right near the fort.

Disease, caused largely by the stagnant sloughs and swamps that surrounded old Fort Crawford, killed most of those buried in the cemetery. Most of the graves now are marked "unknown," but those of officers are marked by marble slabs, and some others by headstones.

Two brides who chose the privations of the wilderness to be with their soldier-husbands were among the victims of the swamps. Fading inscriptions on two monuments disclose that "Gwin Thlean, wife of Lt. W. M. D. McKissack," and "E Letitia, wife of Capt. J.

## RENOWN WON BY RADIO LISTENER

**California Has Tuned In  
1,341 Stations In  
65 Countries**

Close attention for nine years to a hobby has won for William MacDonald, of Chula Vista, Cal., recognition throughout the world as a champion radio listener.

MacDonald has tuned in broadcasts of 1,341 stations in 65 countries, including every registered station between 200 and 600 kilocycles and many experimental ones.

He uses an obsolete commercial set which has 11 tubes, powered by wet cell batteries. Any number of aeriels have been used. The ground is a 20-foot length of one and one-eighth inch copper pipe, an ordinary can, and a few ounces of galena ore.

The can, filled with the ore, is welded to the pipe and set into a hole bored with an ordinary posthole digger. The pipe is kept full of water, which is allowed to seep out through the holes in the sides of the can.

The aerial, however, in MacDonald's opinion is the least important unit of the receiving circuit. On a small indoor aerial he picked up such stations as one in Munich, Germany; at Khartum, in the African Sudan, and an experimental radio telephone station at The Hague, Holland.

With an outdoor aerial made of telephone wire he heard a 20-watt station at Launceston, Tasmania, on the opposite side of the earth.

The invention of a Scottish engineer, a new lubricant gives warning of the danger of overheating bearings by emitting a special odor.

Included in the base of a new table lamp is an electric clock having a luminous face visible in the dark.

F. B. Gardener, died at Fort Crawford. Both were in their twenties.

# Notice to Public:-- AND CANCER SUFFERERS

I wish to advise the public that my famous Cancer medicines can be secured only at the Baker Hospital and all reports that other medical hospitals or doctors are using them are absolutely FALSE.

No doctor, hospital or individual in Iowa can secure my proven Cancer medicines or administer same except the Baker Hospital, which I have leased to C. C. Aitken, M. D., now in possession.

*N. Baker*

**Famous Baker Cancer Medicines can only be secured at Baker Hospital, Muscatine, Iowa, administered by Dr. Aitken Lessee of Hospital.**





# Norman Baker

## Offers you 6%

## and sharing 10%

## Bonus---

An Unusual Return On Your Money

# HELP BUILD "XENT"

America's Largest Radio Station -- 150,000 watts

## READ

I am president and general manager and hold stock in the COMPANIA INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSAL of MEXICO, which has received from the Mexican Government a permit to build a 150,000 watt Radio Station called "XENT" to operate on 1115 kilocycles, UNLIMITED TIME day and night.

This is the largest permit ever granted by Mexico for a radio station and will be THREE TIMES stronger than any station in the United States the largest to date being 50,000 watts on regular broadcast. The cost will be about \$225,000 when all complete. Construction is already well under way. Two large 300 feet steel towers mounted on insulators for greatest efficiency are now completed ready for erection. These powerful insulators alone withstanding 75,000 lbs. pressure costs over \$1000.00.

A 75-acre site was purchased on the main paved highway from Nuevo Laredo to Monterrey, Mexico, Mexico's gateway, and oil and natural gas may be found on our site when drilling commences.

The first building of fireproof construction will be completed in about 6 weeks 72x72 feet square housing the transmitter and power apparatus and the reception and studio buildings will then be constructed. This first building is rushed so as to get on the air by September if possible.

The latest transmitter apparatus has been under construction for eight weeks and will soon be finished for the first 50,000 watt unit. Advertising time over this station is expected to serve from this powerful station as strong as a chain hookup and price per hour will be about \$1000.00.

We need about \$50,000 to complete this station and I am asking my friends to loan me this money and the Company has agreed to set aside 10 per cent of the net profits, of the Radio Station during the period your loan is outstanding, to be divided among all lenders in proportion to their loans and in addition I will pay you SIX PER CENT on your loan. I will issue you my personal promissory note for 8-12-18 or 24 months at 6 per cent with the bonus giving you any maturity you wish. I

will accept any amount from TEN DOLLARS UP. Don't send your money to the Company or to me, but cut and sign the coupon opposite, attach your bank draft, Post-office or Express Money Order and forward to the Guarjardo Bank, Nuevo Laredo, Tamps, Mexico, to be delivered to me upon my acceptance and delivery to said bank, of my personal promissory note as stated to be forwarded immediately to you.

This is your opportunity to help me put this station on the air and if you wish your name will be announced over this station with our appreciation. Remit now and get 6 per cent with a bonus. Further information may be secured by writing me in care of the Guarjardo Bank, Nuevo Laredo, Tamps., Mexico.

NORMAN BAKER.

CUT THIS OUT AND SEND TODAY---Any Amount

TO GUARJARDO BANK, Nuevo Laredo, Tamps, Mexico

I desire to assist MR. NORMAN BAKER in building AMERICA'S LARGEST RADIO STATION, and I therefore enclose, as a loan to him, New York draft P. O. or EXPRESS money order for \$..... and authorize you to deliver this draft or money order to him upon his delivery to you of his personal promissory note for the sum of \$....., payable \_\_\_\_\_ months after date with six per cent interest payable annually together with his agreement to set aside 10 per cent of the net profit of said Radio Station during the period said loan is outstanding for the benefit of the lenders who aid in the erection thereof. You are instructed to forward to me immediately this said promissory note. Said 10 per cent of the net profits to the distributed among the lenders in ratable proportion to their loans.

This offer is subject to Mr. Baker's acceptance at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico and if not accepted by him in \_\_\_\_\_ days you are to return enclosed draft to me.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature.

\_\_\_\_\_  
For Address

SHALL WE MENTION YOUR NAME ON THE AIR? \_\_\_\_\_



# As We See It

## DOCTOR AGREES WITH NORMAN BAKER

No-one has ever fought that giant octopus—the American Medical Association—as hard as Norman Baker. No-one has been condemned by doctors as much as Norman Baker. No-one is hated by the regular medical profession more than Norman Baker. We ask WHY?

Of all we have heard Mr. Baker say about the M. D.'s being the greatest quacks, we find his words are mild when compared to those of Dr. Richard Cabot, M. D., Chief of Medical Staff at the Massachusetts General Hospital, who affirms Mr. Baker's statements about his own professional brothers being quacks when he says:

"Nine-tenths of physicians make the best guess of which they are capable and prescribe accordingly.

"The fact that a doctor has to make a living out of disease handicaps his eagerness to diminish and prevent disease in his vicinity.

"If 90 per cent of our patients would recover anyhow without any medication or in spite of our improper treatment, are we not quacks to the extent of 90 per cent?

"Legalized physicians are treating at least 50 per cent of their patients without knowing what is the matter with them. The unlicensed man would probably not do much worse.

"Fifty per cent of diagnoses are wrong.

"If we arrive at a correct diagnosis in only 50 per cent are we not quacks to the extent of the other 50 per cent in diagnosing and giving treatment?

"A quack is one who leads his patients to believe he has medical resources which, he does not possess; who fosters in them all sorts of superstition about drugs, plasters, electricity, etc.

"How much medication really produces any beneficial results, and what percentage of our methods really benefit our patients in the present chaotic state of therapeutics?—until we can answer those questions, how can we say that non-medical forms of treatment with which we are unfamiliar do less good, do more harm, are

neither beneficial nor harmless as compared with the methods we use?

"Every educated physician knows that most diseases are not appreciably helped by drugs.

"Occasionally a patient comes to me after having gone through the hands of other physicians, some of whom have been of the highest standing, men who would know whether or not a patient is really diseased. In many such cases it has been obvious to me that the patient is sound and well and that these other physicians must have known this. It is only because we conceal from the patient our real intention and deceive him into believing that we have medical resources, which in fact we do not possess, that he takes the medicine at all.

"In diagnosis, the private practitioner cannot say 'I don't know' without incurring an economic risk, which he is under very strong pressure to avoid.

"If a patient comes to me with something that does not lie within my special line, I do everything that every practitioner could do—make the best guess he can. That is what private practitioners are paid for. That is what the average citizen gets for his money.

"Many who hold themselves out as physicians have poor training, have poor knowledge to judge, and are bunglers.

"We physicians are like the old-time shoemakers. We don't specialize. When you see a doctor put up a shingle, 'Physician & Surgeon,' you have the truth that he is neither.

Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, M. D., Harvard University, says: "I am sick of learned quackery in the medical ranks."

Dr. C. M. Wright, M. D., Huntington, Ind., declares: "The time is coming when laws will be passed whereby no surgeon will be privileged, as a single individual, to pass in judgment concerning the necessity of an operation. To guard against unnecessary surgical butchery, an advisory board will some day be established, which board will pass judgment in such cases, and a chiropractor will be on that board. The skill of some drugless healers in curing disease should make the most brilliant surgeon in the land ashamed of his incapacity."

This will make good reading for Mr. Baker down in Mexico, and better hearing for the whole public if he puts it over the air from XENT—the 150,000 watt radio station he is building at Nuevo Laredo. What an uproar it

would cause among the 50,000,000 radio listeners XENT will reach.

Little by little the truthful, fearless and courageous doctors like Dr. Cabot are giving the public the facts and we need more of them. The more the medical powers that be fight Norman Baker the more the truth becomes public and the faster the business of the Drugless Healers grows. Every drugless healer should assist and support Mr. Baker, the greatest fighter for their cause that ever lived in America. And his treatments still continue to CURE CANCER at the Baker Hospital in Muscatine, Ia., after the M. D.'s SCORCH, ROAST, BURN AND MUTILATE them with their X-rays, Radium and Operations. When, Lord, will the public awaken?

Four of our first eight presidents lived to be 80 years old or more. Then of twenty presidents, not one lived to be 80. It really looks as though the old boys had cleaner consciences. John Adams lived to be 90; Jefferson, 83; Madison, 85, and John Quincy Adams, 80. Taft, who died at 72, lived longer than any other president since the Civil war.

## SCARFACE CUTS OVERALLS

Scarface Al Capone, once lordly ruler of Chicago's gang empire, is cutting overalls at Atlanta penitentiary. The sight of all these useful garments, the insignia of patient industry, ought to have a good effect on Al's too sportive nature. One reason why men like him become involuntary boarders at the public expense, is that they have had too deep a feeling against overalls.

They were not satisfied, like ordinary boys, to start in on some honest job that called for wearing overalls. Oh, no, they were too brainy, their abilities called for dress suits and sport clothes, without going through any overalls period. Contemplation of those work clothes should persuade Al, that the ordinary overalls wearer surrounded by his family in a simple vine clad cottage, has more elements of happiness than the millionaire gangster.

## Our Platform For The People's:

1. Less taxation.
2. Fewer State Commissions.
3. Universal school books.
4. Equity for farmers.
5. Lower freight rates.
6. Return of river transportation.
7. A cleanup of some state institutions.
8. More efficiency in public offices.

# People's Pulpit

To the Editor:

Prohibitionists say that Christ drank unfermented grape juice, and that He was opposed to alcoholic beverages. But let us analyze the following passage, and see what we can get out of it.

Christ said: "No man putteth new wine into old bottles; else the new wine will burst the bottles, and be spilled, and the bottles shall perish. But new wine must be put into new bottles; and both are preserved. No man also having drunk old wine straightway desireth new; for he saith, 'The old is better.'" Note, they didn't spill good wine in the gutter, as we do.

It should be noted that even the "new wine" referred to by Christ was alcoholic. The "bottles" mentioned were not glass bottles, but goat skin bottles which were able to stretch under the pressure of the fermenting wine, and thus both wine and bottles were preserved.

Christ goes on to say: "No man also having drunk old wine straightway desireth new; for he saith, 'The old is better.'" If even the new wine was intoxicating, as I have shown above that it was, certainly the old wine was much more intoxicating. Yet Christ explicitly says that no man—mark, He makes no exception—who has drunk old wine desires to drink new wine on top of it, because he considers old wine better than new wine. This corroborates our

own experience, for we know that old wine actually is better than new wine. Christ had a wonderful opportunity here—an opportunity that prohibitionist would have leaped at with four feet—to denounce liquor or preach prohibition. But He did nothing of the kind. There can be no doubt that He Himself regarded old wine as better than new wine.

Yours very truly,  
Charles Hooper,  
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Dear Editor:

When discussing purely reform measures, such as old-age-pensions, unemployment insurance, public building programs, etc., it should be borne in mind that the money to carry on these projects can come only from the profits of the rich.

If these profits are cut down, due to slowing up of industry, it decreases the amount of taxes that can be collected. The national income for 1929 was 90 billions of dollars. The national income for the year just closed is estimated to be 60 billions. With these profits disappearing at the rate of many billions per year, it is conceivable that in another three years there will be little income from which taxes may be collected.

The world has witnessed what has happened to England. In that country taxation for the benefit of the unemployed had

reached gigantic proportions. Such funds collected and resented kept the wheels grinding slowly, but decreasing each year until a point of complete stoppage has been reached.

"If then, we can't save ourselves by taxing the rich, how can we be saved?" someone asks.

There is only one recourse left—that is, for the working class of the nation to take over, without pay, the productive machinery and use this machinery to make the food and clothes which its members must have in order to live in comfort. In other words: Private ownership of the things privately used, public ownership of the things publicly used.

Sincerely,  
Leslie Oral Ludwig,  
Ottumwa, Iowa.

Midwest Free Press:

Henry Ford once said, "if you could awake the sleeping voters of which 50 per cent are, it would change the whole situation."

The sleeping voters are disgusted with both old parties, and think a new party can not succeed. Hence he will not vote.

Who can awaken them to the fact that the fate of the Nation is in their hands? The sleeping voters can elect any man to the presidency they choose if they would unite.

Can the Farm-Labor party awaken that class of voters in Iowa? If they can they can carry Iowa election in November.

If the sleeping voters can be aroused throughout the U. S. A. they can send both old political parties to the garbage can, where they rightly belong.

The Elephant and Donkey are

so diseased and decayed that for the safety and health of the Nation they should be buried at once.

In fact the donkey breathed his last when Woodrow Wilson's term of office expired.

The elephant drew its last healthy breath at the expiration of Teddy Roosevelt's last term. He contracted T. B. in Harding's administration and was in the last stages of T. B. in the Coolidge administration, and being weak from his long illness the task of damming, ditching and draining the country was too much for his weakened condition that he passed away under the administration of the "great engineer."

You sleeping voters should awake and bury the remains, by a avalanche of votes for an independent candidate of the Bill Murray type.

E. S. Hand,  
Tama, Iowa.

Dear Editor:

Just a word to the public of the state of Iowa. I think you folks have the greatest man in your state of all the states put together if you would only realize it. I would give anything if I could give him our votes and assist him. He is a wonderful help to humanity. Just look how he fought for the farmers against the T. B. law. Not a single cent was spent for an investigation by the state. He stood all alone and fought.

I only wish I could help him build that radio station. I wonder how many are grateful to him for that cancer cure alone? And in the Free Press he tells what many papers don't dare to tell. I sure

love to read the Free Press and can hardly wait till I get it every week. We need more fighters these days. I am for the Farm-Labor movement. The old parties are no good for laboring people.

H. H. Marrs,  
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is \$2 for which please renew my subscription to the Midwest Free Press for another year.

Like the paper very well. Wish you the best of luck.

Henry Gerdtz,  
Clinton, Iowa.

Gentlemen:

Please send me your paper for a year. I enclose \$2 in payment of same.

Success to Mr. Baker as the new governor.

Wilmer Nelson,  
Morning Sun, Iowa.

## Midwest Free Press

Established 1930

LEO E. O'LEARY, Editor

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"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"



# General Features and Hints for Women

## PLUCK

A

## POSY

## FROM

## FASHION'

## GARDEN



McCall  
7028  
After  
Lorvin

By MARGOT HERZOG

But be sure it's a smart posy . . . if it isn't, it won't do you a bit of good. It is not a difficult task though to select a chic one, not this year with Dame Fashion thinking up all sorts of things that are as smart as they are original. One can be feminine . . . daintily so, with bows puffed sleeves, soft necklines and sheer materials. Such a frock is McCall 7928, shown above. And one can be cleverly nonchalant in a tailored frock, McCall 7018, which features epaulet sleeves, a trim buttoned bodice and a high neckline ending in a dainty bow.

And such fabric designs as plaids, ginghams, dots floral and geometric prints are to be had for the asking. Each one of them is a posy well worth the picking. If you aren't convinced just try one of them in a new frock you might need. Be sure that the frock also boasts of a design that is equally smart. The two shown on this page are just that . . . the feminine one is just the thing for afternoon activities, the more tailored design is perfect for motoring, for going to town, or for daytime activities. Many a wardrobe is made smarter and more useful by including frocks such as these two, which are as different as day is from night. Too often, one is inclined to choose costumes of a certain type, forgetting that we busy moderns have use for outfits of many characteristics. The successful wardrobe has ever

so many different costumes . . . and, including such personable frocks in your wardrobe . . . you will be agreeably surprised at the service each ensemble will give you.

The importance of sheers this season has brought into prominence the sheer afternoon frock. The dainty one above uses either a voile or a printed chiffon or a sheer cotton to excellent advantage. The simple, yet feminine detail of the neckline, the modern sleeves, with their smart puff, the skirt with its clever seamings . . . these details are the kind that add a modern touch to the sheer frock. No longer does this kind of costume have to have all manner of gingerbread trimmings. This isn't the way of the sheer frock today. Instead it relies upon almost the same simple lines as does the tailored frock to effect its ultimate chic. Remember now, no folderols . . . it just isn't being done.

The simple sports frock shown just below is one of those costumes which almost every woman can wear and which is a decided asset to any wardrobe. Buttons have played an important part in the vogue of the day, and this particular design makes good use of them.



McCall 7018  
After Vera Borea

## USE OR SAVE ALL OF GARDEN YIELD

The preserving season is on and families that have gardens are advised to let nothing go to waste. Use the fresh vegetables and fruits as they come along, of course, and don't can them just for canning's sake. There is little virtue in hoarding. But put up any perishable things not required for present needs. Then if there is more on hand than one family needs when winter comes, they may well be shared with homes that are less fortunate.

A preserving program should, of course, be planned with reference to its cost. Nowadays more foods are canned than are preserved in any other way, but housewives who do not have the cans or jars and a steam pressure cooker can fall back upon the oldest, simplest, and cheapest method of food preservation, which is drying. Corn, mature beans, peas, celery, and okra, among the vegetables, are easily and satisfactorily dried, as are also apples, pears, apricots, cherries, prunes, and some other fruits. The easiest way to dry vegetables and fruits is to spread them out in the sun, on a shelf, table, or roof, cover them lightly to keep out insects and dust, and let the sun do the rest. This method works in sunny climates, but when it rains the products must be brought indoors or sheltered. An outdoor dryer, very much like a hotbed, which is sheltered from the rain, can be made. On ventilated shelves over a cookstove or small stove will make an indoor dryer.

**Cheap and Useful Method**  
"Putting down in brine" used to be more common than it is nowadays, but it is a cheap and useful way of holding for winter use some of the vegetables which are not so successfully canned with the ordinary home equipment. String beans, onions, cauliflower, green peppers, cucumbers, green tomatoes, cabbage—all these can be brined and used for pickle. The beans and onions can also be cooked after soaking out the salt (and served in place of fresh vegetables; the green peppers are useful for stuffing; the cabbage makes sauerkraut; the green tomatoes can be used for pie).

**Two Vegetable Classes**  
There is almost nothing nowadays that can not be canned successfully with the best commercial equipment. But for home canning it is important to consider vegetables in two classes—tomatoes (which are really a fruit) and all others. Tomatoes and all fruits, because of their acid, can be put up by the open kettle method, or they can be sterilized in a boiling water-bath, in a steamer, or in an oven equipped with a heat-regulating device or a good thermometer. For non-acid vegetables however, processing is recommended, (i. e., sterilizing) in a steam pressure cooker only. The housewife, without a pressure canner, will do well to limit her canning to tomatoes and fruits—apples, apricots, berries, cherries, currants, gooseberries, peaches, pears, or plums. To prevent spoiling, if canned, and possible food poisoning, if eaten, the non-acid vegetables, such as corn, beans, peas, or greens, must be processed at temperatures around 240 and 250 degrees Fahrenheit, which are higher than can be obtained in the open kettle or water-bath.

One way to prevent lumps in mashed potatoes is to use hot milk instead of cold.

## OUR READERS' COOKING

### Juicy Pickles

1 quart vinegar  
24 cucumbers  
12 onions  
2 cups sugar  
2 teaspoons celery seed  
2 teaspoons mustard seed  
1 teaspoon ground mustard  
½ teaspoon turmeric powder  
Slice cucumbers and put in cold water over night. In morning add ½ cup of salt let stand one hour then drain and add other ingredients. Cook five to seven minutes. Seal while hot.—Mrs. H. C. L., Davenport, Iowa.

### Ginger Creams

1 cup brown sugar  
1 cup molasses  
2-3 cup lard and butter mixed  
1 cup hot water  
2 eggs well beaten  
2 heaping teaspoons soda  
1 teaspoon cinnamon  
1 teaspoon ginger  
1 teaspoon cloves  
1 teaspoon nutmeg  
Put in a long tin and bake. When done cut in squares and frost.—Miss Lorena Spreen, Clinton, Iowa.

### Sour Cream Cookies

2 cups flour  
½ teaspoon baking soda  
¼ teaspoon salt  
¼ cup shortening  
½ teas. nutmeg  
1 cup sugar  
1 egg  
½ cup sour cream  
½ cup chopped raisins or nuts  
Sift flour, soda, salt and spices together. Cream shortening and sugar, add beaten egg and blend

with cream and flour mixture. Add raisins or nuts. Bake in moderate oven.—E. P. F., N. Buena Vista, Iowa.

### Vegetable Soup

1 peck ripe tomatoes  
2 heads cabbage  
1 bunch of parsley  
½ peck onions  
1 bunch celery  
1 dozen carrots  
Chop fine or run through grinder, and mix all together. Add a small handful of salt for each gallon. Boil till carrots are thoroughly cooked. Seal while hot. Add this to soup broth in winter time or just add cream if you haven't any broth.—Mrs. George L. Kuehnle, Earlville, Iowa.

### Green Tomato Pie

First make a crust—then wash and slice very thin green tomatoes in the crust. Cover with ¾ cup sugar, a little flour, a little grated nutmeg, bits of butter, and pour one tablespoon of vinegar over the top. Then place on top crust and bake in a moderate oven. You may peel the tomatoes before using.—Mrs. J. A., Burlington, Iowa.

### Graham Cracker Apple Pie

18 graham crackers  
Roll crackers fine, mix with ¾ cup melted butter. Mix well and line pie plate with crust. Cook the apples—sweeten and add ¼ teaspoon cinnamon. Put in the crust and bake 30 minutes in moderate oven. When baked top with whip cream and serve.—E. W. Burlington, Iowa.

## Few Directions For Drying, Brining And Canning Foods

### Drying Beans and Peas

Garden peas intended for drying should be gathered when in ideal condition for immediate table use; that is, when the seeds have attained full size and before the pods have begun to turn yellow and dry up. Shell them by placing the pods in boiling water for three minutes, then spread on a wire screen having a mesh large enough to permit the shelled peas to pass through, with a box or basket beneath it. Rub the pods vigorously over the screen with the hands. This will burst and empty practically all the pods much more quickly than they could be shelled by hand. Then dip the shelled peas for only one or two minutes in boiling water (to which table salt has been added, 2 tablespoonsful to the gallon), drain, spread to a depth of ¾ to 1 inch on the trays, and dry at 115 to 120 degrees Fahrenheit as initial temperature, rising to 140 degrees toward the completion of the drying. Stir occasionally while drying. Properly dried peas will be uniformly dry throughout, showing no moisture near the center when split open.

Wax beans, Lima beans, or mature string beans for drying should be gathered when full grown but before the pods have begun to dry. Shell, blanch five minutes in boiling water with thorough agitation, dry, and spread on trays to a depth of not more than one inch. Stir rather frequently in the first hours of drying. Considerable variation in the temperatures employed in drying is permissible, but do not heat the material above 150 degrees F. at the outset.

### Brining String Beans

Select white or green stringless beans and remove the tip from each end. Wash the beans well and place them in a 10 per cent or 40 degrees brine. Add salt each day until the reading does not change. When the brine is constant, store the beans in glass jars or earthenware containers,

sealing closely with paraffin. After the jars are sealed do not move them, or the liquid will loosen the seal.

The beans can be freshened when needed for pickles or can be used for the table. The cold water method for freshening consists in placing the beans in cold water three times their volume, bringing to simmering point and keeping there for twenty minutes and then allowing to cool in the water. Place in fresh water for a few minutes; the salt is sufficiently extracted and the beans are ready for use.

### Canning Tomatoes

Select firm, ripe tomatoes of medium size and uniform shape. Do not use tomatoes which are overripe or which have spotted or decayed places. Put into trays or shallow layers in wire baskets and dip in boiling water for about a minute, according to ripeness. Remove and plunge quickly into cold water for an instant. Drain at once and core and peel promptly. Pack into jars or cans as closely as possible. For home use, fill with a thick tomato sauce or with the juice of other tomatoes. If the tomatoes are to be sold under Federal regulations add only the juice which drains from them during peeling and trimming. Season with one teaspoon of salt per quart. Process quart and pint glass jars for 45 minutes in boiling water and No. 2 and No. 3 sanitary or R enameled tin cans for 35 minutes.

### Canning Tomato Juice

Select firm, ripe tomatoes. Wash well and drain. Cut into sections. Add a small quantity of water to start cooking and simmer until softened. Stir occasionally to prevent burning. Put through a sieve fine enough to remove seeds. Bring to boiling, put immediately in containers. Add one teaspoon salt to each quart of juice. Process quart and pint glass jars five minutes in boiling water.



# WHAT CAUSED THE DEPRESSION?

From Plain Talk Magazine

(By Permission)

By F. M. COX

What caused the Depression?

When will it end?

What, if anything, can prevent a recurrence?

What, if anything, can bring about a more even distribution of wealth?

What can relieve the heavy burden of taxation and diminish the unreasonable amount of bonded indebtedness of our municipalities and our states?

These, with many other questions, stand out before a great people in gigantic proportions. We have heard many discussions and read many articles upon these subjects by competent authorities, all of which have added materially to our knowledge, but so far, these writings and discussions have been lacking in the power to produce the action necessary to overcome our present predicament.

We seem to be dazed, in a quandary, groping and stumbling in the darkness of despair. Our comprehension of the great problems confronting us is lacking to a degree which makes it difficult for us to establish and mould a public sentiment strong enough in opposition, to bring necessary action on the part of Governmental officials to meet the general rule of a Democracy which operates by the expressed will of the people.

The contents of this article is not in the least intended to create the impression that the writer is in any sense a learned economist, rather, the intention is to add to other articles that have been written upon the subjects, to widen or narrow margin of arguments and provide more food for thought to the end of assisting in bringing into the open, more enlarged and definite views that will demand a more definite, concrete, concise and substantial action.

In making an analysis of what caused the depression, we must necessarily start upon the subject of how our financial institutions operate, what constitutes their system of credit that enables a great nation to do hundreds of billions of dollars worth of business per year upon a seemingly proportionately small foundation of circulating capital, taking it for granted that, if our extensive system of credit permits us to do hundreds of billions of dollars worth of business per year, upon a proportionately small foundation of circulating capital, and anything should happen to that foundation upon which the credit system operates, that it is reasonable to suppose that something such as we now find ourselves into would happen.

Banking business has demonstrated that from years of experience it takes 3 per cent of total deposits to pay checks over the bank counters, and that 97 per cent of total demand deposits will be used in checks in transit to creditors, etc., in payments of debts and other essentials. Such checks are checked against a credit in the bank, and the credit is protected by a 7 per cent legal reserve in money, deposited in a legal reserve bank.

For instance, you make a deposit of one thousand dollars, on a demand account, the bank would give you credit of one thousand dollars in your pass book, and credits the bank ledger with the same amount, such credit being protected by a 7 per cent legal reserve in the legal reserve bank. If you would deposit the same amount on a time deposit, the bank would give you a certificate of deposit for three months bearing interest, which you could not check against.

Such deposits are protected by a 3 per cent in money as in the reserve bank, and then such deposits become a foundation upon which the banks exercise the loan of credits. Now, let us take a demand deposit in the form of a three months note. We place it in the bank and it is discounted at the rate of 8 per cent. The bank deducts eighty dollars and gives you credit for \$920.00.

While you have not deposited any money in cash, you have been credited for that amount which automatically becomes subject to check, and the credit that has been given you is protected by a 7 per cent legal reserve in the legal reserve bank. Now, 3 per cent in money on \$920.00 is \$27.60, which we will say you drew out over the bank counter in cash, and that you issued checks for the balance, or the remaining 97 per cent and sent them to your creditors to pay bills with.

Your account is then closed and credit is given to the depositors who received your checks, making a transfer of your account to their account. Again 3 per cent is paid out over the counter in cash, and again 97 per cent is sent out, checking against the Bank's credit.

Through this system, such turnovers can be made until there may be issued \$31,000 of circulating checks and cash before such first credit of \$920.00 has been exhausted and all upon a demand deposit of a \$1,000.00 note.

In nineteen hundred and twenty-nine

the business transacted under this banking system amounted to \$726,000,000,000.00 with bank clearings in checks of \$276,000,000,000.00. Upon this system our Nation does in the neighborhood of between seven and eight hundred billions of dollars worth of business per year, upon a circulating capital foundation of some five billion six hundred millions of dollars. It seems good reasoning then, to assume that, if anything should happen to this proportionately small foundation, that something would necessarily happen to impair this gigantic system of credit.

During those hectic days of a year ago, when it seemed that everyone who could afford it was attempting to get rich quick on the stock exchange, we find that the American people poured into the coffers of Wall Street several billions of dollars, a great part of which was in the form of margin speculation.

This meant that those billions of dollars were taken from the foundation of our credit system, which could not help but topple under such heavy pressure. The results were inevitable because there was no lawful way to replace this money within the foundation of our credit system, a system which at its best would seem quite top heavy.

Now, from what we are able to learn, there seems to be a consensus opinion that a great part of those billions which streamed into Wall Street were, in a large measure, loaned to other countries or hoarded by those who profited most, or both. This may be merely conjectured, but nevertheless it is a cold and certain fact that it is out of circulation and that before we can again find ourselves upon a foundation of credit security, it must be replaced from one source or another.

If it has been loaned to other countries and the moratorium recently passed by Congress includes the loans made by individuals and banking concerns, then it would seem quite unlikely that our hopes from that angle would in any measure be encouraged. The length of time that is required to replace this hole in our foundation of credit, will to my mind be the governing factor of the length of time we will find ourselves riding the waves of depression.

Just what is the best method of replacing it, is something that is not only interesting to study, but quite necessary and important. The suggestion made by our President Hoover to establish additional banks with funds to release the now frozen assets in the form of mortgages, etc., was a timely one that meets the approval of many, and probably disapproved by many.

Of course our National Government has a Gold reserve of several billions of dollars to secure such a move, but the wisdom of such a plan, while approved by many, is rightfully questioned by many. For the Government to associate a practically non-fluctuating article, such as money, with a highly fluctuating article, such as securities, might be considered rather dangerous.

If the Government banks should take over these securities, what would determine and govern the basic principle of value upon which the exchange would be made? That is a question rather hard to answer; however, it is quite easy to see its danger; a danger beneficial to the Banker and detrimental to the taxpayer, who would in the long run be called upon to meet the difference of inflation should one occur.

Certainly we have no reason to believe that one wouldn't occur when a great majority of our Bankers have already demonstrated actions that have incurred the enmity of the public at large. Not only does this medium of replacing the money into circulation have its dangers, but it would seem unfavorable from the standpoint of time required to accomplish it, time necessary to place it into wide and actual circulation to the benefit of the people as a whole, for the quicker and the more complete the circulation, the sooner we will find ourselves traveling the smooth road of prosperity again.

Placing it into the hands of the Banker to relieve frozen assets, means that it would be a slow process of circulating, for it would become liquid only at the discretion of the Banker, who has already, not only incurred the enmity of the masses, but has also shown his inability to conduct his business upon safe, sound, and logical banking standards.

Several billions of dollars issued to the different states for the relief of the unemployed has been suggested and advocated by a number of our representatives as well as others, but it is rather doubtful that it will be carried out to a conclusion. In all probability it would be too difficult for our representatives to agree upon any stipulated amount that each state should receive.

It might be a timely suggestion for our government to acquire a strip of land some four or five hundred feet in width reaching from coast to coast for the purpose of constructing an eighty foot high-

way thereon, with each state through which the road is constructed building their roads forty feet in width for several miles where any of their roads join or cross the national highway, with the National highway and all roads leading into and crossing it fenced in and electrically lighted.

That there be concession rights granted for Hotels, Restaurants, Service, Stations, Lunch Rooms, Garages, and other business enterprises placed at certain intervals, with the construction of each specified to meet certain requirements. That the highway be a toll road for passenger cars only; the toll and price of concession rights to be determined and collected by the states through which the road passes. To finance such a project each state would receive their amount of expenditures in Legal Tender money upon non interest bearing bonds, redeemable from concession rights and toll collection at so much per year.

When we think of the millions of tons of concrete, brick, and other materials going into the road—grading machines, etc., horse power and man power, millions of fence posts and steel wire for fencing, and countless other materials in buildings and equipment, it is easy to agree that such a project would touch and have a stimulating effect upon every line of industry, and place several billions of dollars into wide circulation.

But, however possible a project such as this is, it is hardly probable that our government would approve it. Nevertheless, it seems more reasonable and sound than the building of huge dams for irrigating great tracts of land to raise more wheat to worry a befuddled farm board, and to cause the loss of millions of dollars per year in both product and labor.

If the suggestion of Representative Patman of Texas in the form of a Bill to Congress should be approved, to use two billion four hundred million dollars to pay off the National monetary debt on the Soldiers certificates, with possibly another billion or so for the relief of the unemployed, it would seem a logical remedy because it would place this great bulk of money into immediate circulation, not in small amounts through a slow process, but almost overnight.

Whether it would touch enough business enterprises to have the desired effect and results is something rather hard to determine. It would at any rate place a great amount of necessary money into a badly shattered foundation of credit. Just what our National Congress will do about the matter remains to be seen. Their effort to obtain it from the taxation of incomes is only an attempt to get it from sources where it does not exist, for incomes in general have already fallen far below their normal state, many of which have faded entirely from existence.

Still, it seems to be taken for granted that we can through this method pay off our national deficit. The question then arises, will the payment of our national deficit be sufficient to replace the hole in our monetary foundation?

I am inclined to think not for the reason we are taxing the money that is now left in circulation and passing by the bulk held as savings by those who profited most on the stock exchange speculation. If I am not mistaken, it was nineteen hundred and thirty that the flow of billions went into Wall Street and not nineteen hundred and thirty-one, the earnings of which they now suggest taxing.

This money that went into Wall Street causing the damage will, of course, return to circulation eventually through various channels; but it will be a rather slow process, in fact too slow to meet the appalling conditions that seem to get worse instead of better. What we need and must have is action—broadminded and constructive action.

If we are to correct these conditions to a degree that will prevent a recurrence, it will probably be necessary to enact measures that some people might choose to call drastic or radical. Nevertheless, something drastic will have to be done, or we shall, in another eight or ten years, find ourselves in the same condition. After we have again found ourselves upon the throne of prosperity, it might be well to enact a measure setting forth a minimum wage for labor.

Certainly that would not be a hard matter, nor would it be difficult to classify the various units of labor and place a minimum upon the wages of each classification. But past experience has taught us that, as soon as wages go up, everything else goes up accordingly and many commodities to an unreasonable height. So, if we should be fortunate enough to establish a classified minimum wage for labor, it would then become necessary to enact another measure setting forth the maximum amount that could be charged for commodities.

It isn't meant that this should be done by a commission upon the pay roll of the government, for we have too many com-

missions now. It should be done by the representatives that are supposed to be capable of expressing the will of the people. Naturally, there would be many controversies, arguments, complaints, and what not, if such a drastic plan were attempted, but they would come only from those who are still bent upon exacting enormous profits for their own selfish pleasures.

The enactment of such measures would at least assist in making a more even distribution of the country's wealth and would create a greater purchasing power among the people who need it. We must create through some agency a more even distribution of wealth; if we do not do this, then we are not profiting by the mistakes that brought us into this state of chaos.

There has been much talk of "overproduction"; but statistics are available to show that the wheels of industry could run steadily 24 hours a day for 25 years and yet not supply the people with the goods that they want and should really have to pursue the happiness that is guaranteed to them by our constitution.

Most of us have had the privilege and opportunity to travel, appreciate the fact that even in the best of times when our country enjoys "sitting on the heights of prosperity" there is still untold suffering throughout our nation. There never has been such a thing as overproduction in America, and probably never will be, providing our population is supplied with the purchasing power to buy with.

We do, however, have underproduction, and will continue to suffer with it if a change isn't made. Reduction of wages reduces our purchasing power accordingly, and the reduction of prices on commodities depreciates money circulation, both of which are unjustified and damaging to our present standard of living.

It might not be a bad idea,—in fact I am persuaded to believe it will be necessary to curb margin speculation on stocks, grains, etc. It is as bad a practice, if not worse, than the old "Louisiana Lottery." It is nothing but a gigantic gambling scheme that brings disruption and destruction to a great nation of homogeneous people, if not to the entire world. It is an instrument that is absolutely unnecessary.

Stocks are, or at least should be, valued according to earning capacity of the concerns issuing them. Without doubt, it is all right to have a place in which stocks of various kinds may be listed, but those stocks should be listed at their value in accordance with the earning capacity of the concerns issuing them, and our government should see that they are.

That kind of arrangement would probably help confine the bankers to the banking business, instead of allowing them to act as substations for brokerage houses. It would make it impossible for Wall Street to again take the American public for a cleaning and to wreck the foundation of our credit system.

It may also become necessary to enact a measure calling for a general sales tax upon all commodities, with the exception of food stuffs, to relieve the now overburdened tax payer. Either that, or the government will have to adopt the General Coxe idea of furnishing legal tender money on non-interest bearing bonds for all public improvements, because we cannot at the rate we are traveling, keep a pace with necessary public improvements and at the same time pay off the interest and the principal on the bonded indebtedness now held by the majority of our cities and states.

Statistics show that it requires from 20 to 37 per cent of the tax income to pay the interest alone on our bonded indebtedness, to say nothing of the principal. To keep up with the improvements necessary to meet the present day traffic and commerce requirements, it will be necessary to float more bonds. These improvements cannot stand still.

Some states have set a minimum of bonds that can be issued per year; but even under that arrangement, it will be almost an impossibility to keep up with necessary improvements and at the same time pay off the interest and the principal of our now large bonded indebtedness. If the government can furnish money to the banks at cost, it seems reasonable to suppose that it could furnish money to the people for all public improvements at cost; it is the people's money, and the officials who make up our government are the people's representatives.

Our people are being accused of hoarding, when the fact is they have very little, if any, to hoard. Naturally, there were many of our people who were fortunate enough to have saved some money over a period of years, but the last year or year and a half has found these savings dwindled to unthinkable and unreasonable proportions. Many of our banks went broke; many of our building and loan companies went into the hands of a receiver; many of our people either lost



# THE "BONUS ARMY" AMBUSHED

From Plain Talk Magazine  
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When the House of Representatives voted by 211 to 176 to pay the back salary due the soldiers of the World War they served notice to everyone who can read that the majority of the American people want this debt paid. With all the pressure brought to bear on Congress by Wall Street cash, no Congressman would vote for such a just measure unless he were sure a majority of his people wanted him to.

The vote in the Senate, where the smaller number makes it easier for Wall Street to buy up a working majority, was merely the work of Wall Street's payees in the Upper Body, trying to save President Hoover the political consequences of vetoing the Patman-Thomas measure.

1. Congress had no trouble in 1919 finding \$2,000,000,000 for the war profiteers for whom the war stopped too soon.

2. Congress had no trouble from 1920 to 1932 to find between three and four billion dollars to pay in "tax refunds" to Andrew Mellon, J. P. Morgan and their 500 controlled corporations and subsidiaries.

3. Congress had no trouble this winter in finding \$2,000,000,000 as a dole for the international and other bankers. Plain Talk next month will show where most of this money has gone — into the pockets of our banking fraternity whose hoarding of money is keeping the Hoover depression as acute as it is.

With seven billion for our profiteers, six billion for the Allies to make war and eleven billion "loaned" them for post-war operations, to pay bonuses to their own soldiers and maintain huge war machines, can anyone advance one logical reason why the unpaid salary due the world war veterans for 14 years should not be paid?

Yet the three major publicity mediums of the country—press, radio and motion picture news reels—are thrown open to the Wall Street Propaganda Bund to disseminate false "information" and unconscionable falsehoods about the adjusted compensation bills. How long will the American people stand for this?

By MORRIS A. BEALLE

Fourteen years ago this November the greatest citizen army the mind of man ever conceived laid down their arms and started the long wait for transportation back home. They had done a real job and done it well, drawing but a few dollars a month for risking their lives and health.

Even before most of them got back on their native soil again 23,000 newly made millionaires of the war profiteering clan, and the Old Guard of Predatory Wealth (J. P. Morgan, Andrew Mellon and their lesser prototypes) had petitioned Congress for a \$2,000,000,000 bonus.

The war stopped too soon for them, they declared. They hadn't made sufficient millions on their pitiful investments to satisfy their greed for easy money, born of the blood and life and limb of that fine citizen army of over 4,000,000 red-blooded Americans who were mustered in to the service.

When many of the khaki-clad heroes tried to return to their former jobs they found well-fed slackers safely ensconced in them. The boss gave them a pat on the back but said unless Congress gave the munitioners and other prosperous stay-at-homes more money he could not do anything for his former employee.

So the average American soldier began to do a bit of thinking and the thought struck him that the \$4 or \$5 a month he had been drawing, while slackers drew down fifty to a hundred times as much in perfect safety, was not enough. This feeling grew among the soldiers and the country generally—that is all except those in high places in the speculative and swindling marts of Wall Street and lower New York.

A well-organized move was immediately started by the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Gulf Refining Company and certain predatory thieves South of Canal Street.

False testimony was given before the House Ways and Means Committee. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce was caught red-handed giving \$100,000 to a fake veterans organization to give false testimony. Mr. Andrew Mellon and his Gulf Refining Company contributed \$8,000 to this same fake organization, which at that time called himself the "Ex-Service Men's Anti-Bonus League" but has since changed it to something else and taken on a partner or two.

Every Republican President has vetoed every bill that has been passed to discharge this debt to the soldiers — bills which were passed in face of the stiffest

kind of opposition from the large moneyed interests of the country. In 1924 the "gold brick bonus bill", as it was aptly called, was passed over the Coolidge veto.

In 1931 Congress made this bill half a real bill and then had to pass it over Hoover veto. But the advent of a paper majority of Democrats in the House in 1932 brought down a flood of Wall Street cash and fat jobs, which appear to have been passed out more profusely in the Senate than in the House, made it impossible for the Congressmen who represent their constituents to complete the job.

Then, to make the job of Congressman Patman of Texas and his handful of loyal American Congressmen harder, the Royal family and elected leaders of the American Legion sold their comrades down the river for favors or prospective favors from Wall Street and the Administration.

Mr. Henry L. Stevens, Jr., Legion commander, outdid himself in an effort to qualify for an associate counselship with the Gulf Refining Company. In fact his technique was so poor that practically every rank-and-file member of the Legion has since repudiated him except those who have a financial interest in upholding him. When the storm broke Mr. Stevens left the country for an indefinite period.

For some reason or other Congress looks on the Legion as representatives of the soldiers of the world war, while the last report we have from the Adjutant of the Legion shows that not ten per cent of them now belong, so fast the membership dropped since the state delegates sold out at the Detroit convention.

Until the members of the American Legion take the bit in their own teeth, vote out of office every traitor who has sold them out to Wall Street, amend their Constitution so that the past national commanders do not have lifetime jobs as executive committeemen, there seems little chance that this back salary will be paid.

Congress is more afraid of the American Legion than it is of the Anti-Saloon League and well Congress should be if those 4,000,000 men ever band together into a well-organized political unit under honest leaders who will not sell them out. They have the chance at Portland this September and if they do not take advantage of it the Legion can hardly survive much longer.

True, the Gulf Refining Company and the United States Chamber of Commerce may contribute to its upkeep, as they did to the fake organization just mentioned, but it won't be and can't be representative of the boys who won the war and saved France and 'Erbert 'Oover's beloved England.

Coupled with their own leaders selling them out, the war veteran has aligned against him almost solidly the three major mediums of publicity. Everyone knows the attitude of the daily press, although the poorer publishers are not to be blamed as much as the wealthy ones are.

Mellon and Morgan between them are said to control around 500 corporations which advertise extensively in daily newspapers and magazines. Which accounts for the false statements and suppressed news on anything with which our Invisible Government is interested or concerned.

And we see Frank B. Noyes, president of the Associated Press, printing in his own publication, the Washington Star, the most vicious kind of false propaganda about the "Bonus" Expeditionary Forces which marched on Washington and forced the Patman Bill out of the Ways and Means Committee, where Wall Street's payees in Congress had it bottled up and throttled.

Mr. Noyes' publication—for it cannot be called a newspaper—resorted to the cheapest kind of yellow journalism to discredit the heroes in 1918. It started a campaign to make the people of Washington think they had a lot of communists in their midst, but when the Hearst and Scripps papers refused to follow their lead this campaign of calumny and falsification died of its own weight.

Then it changed its tactics. It tried to get General Pelham D. Glassford, the best chief of police Washington has had in 50 years, discharged because he didn't use the rubber hose on the "Bonus" Army leaders or chase them out of town by rough-house methods. Gen. Glassford has shown Washington something new in law enforcement.

By treating them as human beings and comrades, it has taken less police to keep order among 22,500 hungry veterans, than it did to try to keep order among 1,000 Republican delegates in Chicago.

And, police report, they haven't found a single empty whiskey bottle in the veteran camps, while the old bottle trade in Chicago is said to have enjoyed a sharp upturn when the delegates from the "dry" (or wet-dry, nobody knows what the platform means) Republican party quit the Windy City.

Failing in that Mr. Noyes' propaganda sheet, which for years has deceived Washington people about the public utilities of

the city in which he is a heavy individual stockholder, then had a reporter write a story and sign it "A Bonus Marcher" setting out all the "horrible details" of what the writer was purported to have undergone and ending up by saying "Never again."

The Pathe News in its sound-news reel joined the ranks of the falsificationists. General J. G. Harbord, a good man while he is in France but a special privilege beneficiary now and erstwhile candidate for the Vice Presidency, slandered the world war veterans now in Washington by stating that they were simply the riff-raff of the 4,000,000 men who were in the war and that they do not represent popular sentiment of the soldiers.

General Harbord, in telling the world at the instance of Mr. Morgan, head of the Wall Street Swindle Bund, that the veterans are trying to intimidate the poor timid Congressmen, failed to tell them that Mr. Morgan himself intimidated many Congressmen into voting for his \$2,000,000,000 dole.

Part of the Morgan propaganda in this instance was that all life insurance companies would fail, thus carrying away the life savings of the American people—most of which actually had already been carried away in the failure of the 2,300 national banks which he and Mellon wrecked with their foreign bond racket.

The vote in Congress should have forced these words down Gen. Harbord's throat but probably won't make him ashamed of himself as long as he retains his soft job with the radio trust.

The radio, which is controlled along with the Federal Radio Commission, by a combination which falls little, if any, short of being a radio trust, has contributed its share of onslaughts on the soldiers hitting below the belt at every opportunity and falsifying the spoken record.

Wall Street spokesmen in Congress have called the "Bonus" marchers lobbyists. Why should Congress pay any attention to lobbyists, they say. They appear to forget how Congress treats lobbyists for Wall Streets and the large manufacturers of the country.

Senator Bingham of Connecticut, who was paired against the bill, falsely certified that high-tariff lobbyist was his secretary and smuggled him into the secret sessions of the Senate Finance Committee while the Smoot-Hawley (Hog) Tariff bill was being considered.

The Senate furnished quarters for the lobbyists of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association in the Senate office building while the same monstrosity, which later threw 1,400,000 American workers out of jobs, was being considered.

Presidents Coolidge and 'Oover have frequently given high-tariff lobbyists \$10,000 a year jobs on the U. S. Tariff Commission in violation of the spirit of the law.

Senator Borah let loose a flood of oratory about the "Bonus" marchers being there to intimidate Congress and said he "would not vote for anything for the soldiers as long as they were physically in town."

Yet this same Senator Borah apparently forgets how consistently he has voted for every pet measure of the Anti-Saloon League, which, while Wayne Wheeler was alive, intimidated every Congressman in Washington who wouldn't vote for their measures. If Borah wasn't intimidated it was because he jumped whenever Wayne Wheeler cracked his "dry" whip.

If one could believe all he hears coming from the Capitol, which Roger Babson once described as the biggest gas factory in the world, he would be forced to the conclusion that the memory of a Senator or Congressman is very short. It is also apparent that certain members of Congress, especially Senators who are not up for election this fall, think the memory of the soldier is very short.

This is probably because the American Legion year after year has elected national commanders and executive committeemen, many of whom have immediately sold their comrades down the river to Wall Street. These Congressmen do not take into consideration the fact that the Legion normally has but one-fourth of the veterans of the world war in its ranks and, at the present time, has scarcely one-tenth of them.

But the soldier has been kicked around and made a political football of long enough. This "bonus" march on to Washington has grown to amazing proportions from what was thought to be a local trek from Oregon. It should have been a lesson to Congress that the soldier's memory is not as short as he thinks it is.

We use the term "bonus" in quotation marks because the soldier is not asking for a bonus. He is only asking for his back salary which is now overdue an average of 14 years. The bonus was given to Mr. Mellon and Mr. Morgan and the other war profiteers in 1919 because the war didn't last long enough to suit them.

The average American soldier is a law-abiding citizen—something that cannot be said for many members of Congress and all members of the Wall Street Swindle Bund which corrupt public officials and legislators wherever they can and who haven't the slightest regard for the laws of their land.

This includes all the major crimes from falsifying income tax returns and corrupting public officials, down to the minor ones of violating the Volstead Act which they had put over and intended it to apply only to the poor people.

The vote in the Senate is interesting in that it gives a clear index as to who is taking money from Wall Street, the power trust and other Public Enemies and who is being fooled by these same predatory interests. The adjusted compensation for soldiers is one of Wall Street's pet nightmares and they will go down the line any day or night to prevent one cent from being paid the boys who really deserve it.

These are the Senators who voted for it, grouped according to their classification:

## Lincoln Republicans

Blaine of Wisconsin  
Brookhart of Iowa  
Frazier of North Dakota  
Norbeck of South Dakota  
Robinson of Indiana  
Schall of Minnesota  
Steiner of Oregon  
Shipstead of Minnesota  
Cutting of New Mexico  
Nye of South Dakota

## Jefferson Democrats

Ashurst of Arizona  
Black of Alabama  
Bratton of New Mexico  
Broussard of Louisiana  
Byrnes of South Carolina  
Mrs. Caraway of Arkansas  
McGill of Kansas  
Neely of West Virginia  
Sheppard of Texas  
Wheeler of Montana  
Smith of South Carolina  
Long of Louisiana  
Buloy of South Dakota  
McKellar of Tennessee  
Pittman of Nevada

Combined against the 14-year overdue back pay was the straight Special Privilege Republicans, the Morgan-Mellon "Democratic" group led by Robinson of Arkansas, the power trust's Little Rock attorney (who is seldom there) and the entire grab-bag crowd.

Cameron Morrison of North Carolina, who was licked by a real Democrat in the first primary June 6th and is demanding a run-off, sneaked out of town and neglected to tell Senator Hatfield of West Virginia, with whom he has a general pair, how he stood on the bill.

Just a few weeks ago the Veterans of Foreign Wars of North Carolina wired him asking how he stood. Morrison evaded the question and became incensed at anyone who tried to get an intelligent expression out of him. His power trust connections are enough to tell how he stands, as both he and his wife have large holdings in power and utility companies.

All other members of the Senate with three exceptions must stand charged with obeying the mandate which came down from Broad and Wall Streets, New York, in 1919 and has been re-issued each year ever since.

Senator Thomas of Oklahoma, Jefferson Democrat, the author of the bill, voted against it on a parliamentary trick because he saw the handwriting on the wall and knew that Wall Street had enough votes to submerge it. Under the Senate rules, only a member who votes against a bill can ask reconsideration.

Realizing that the bill was beaten he cast his vote against it and then moved reconsideration on a forlorn hope of reviving it. But Wall Street was in the saddle and killed reconsideration but by a smaller vote than they killed the bill.

Senators Norris of Nebraska and LaFollette of Wisconsin, Lincoln Republicans, voted against the bill, knowing it had no chance to succeed with their votes, in order that they could immediately bring up a bill for the relief of all unemployed in America, and be in a better position to urge its passage.

An interesting sidelight is the division of vote in a few states, where the power trust and Wall Street connections of certain Senators are known.

In Arkansas Mrs. Caraway voted the will of her constituents and said "Aye." Senator Robinson, on the payroll of the power trust, of course voted against his people. Will HE come back?

In Alabama Senator Black voted for it. Senator Bankhead, whom it is extremely doubtful if a majority of the people voted for, is the Birmingham attorney for the Southern Railway and the Alabama Power Company. Naturally he disregarded the will of Alabama and voted for Morgan and

Please turn to page ten

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"



# THE MORGAN SHIP SUBSIDIES

From Plain Talk Magazine  
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One of the many astounding raids on the Federal Treasury which have recently been uncovered is the subsidies granted J. P. Morgan in the guise of "mail contracts".

The recent attack on veterans of the world war by Archie Roosevelt, pampered scion of wealth, caused Congressman Patman, leader of the Anti-Special Privilege bloc in the House of Representatives, to delve into the cause of Archie's diatribe which was heralded far and wide in the subsidized press of the nation.

Mr. Archie Roosevelt was found to be the mouthpiece of J. P. Morgan, who fears payment of back salary to the soldiers will interfere with his own special gravy. Witness the \$2,000,000,000 bankers' dole, passed this winter by a more-or-less subsidized Congress, of which Morgan is getting his in large chunks.

It was discovered that, in a certain deal participated in by the Hoover-Mellon-Morgan administration, J. P. Morgan and the Roosevelt Brothers—Archie and Kermit—are associated in the shipping business; that they "bought" a line of vessels from the Shipping Board for a song and receive more money for carrying a few letters across the ocean on a single trip than the entire ship which carries these letters cost.

Mr. Patman also discovered that, whereas our beneficent government is charging the Veterans 4½ per cent for "lending" them their own money, it is charging Morgan and other international bankers and contributors to the Republican campaign funds, only one half of one per cent on funds belonging to the taxpayers.

And they howl about a deficit in the Treasury.

By WRIGHT PATMAN

Congressman from Texas; the man who drove Andrew Mellon Out of the Treasury Department and Out of the Country.

Congress has been agitated for years over whether or not we shall subsidize our merchant marine. Prosubsidy members claim that a subsidy is necessary if the American merchant marine is going to compete with foreign shipping.

All the while certain specially favored interests, headed by John P. Morgan of Broad and Wall Street, New York, co-owner of the present Special Privilege Republican Administration has been getting one subsidy after another. These subsidies given to Andrew W. Mellon and J. P. Morgan are not confined to shipping alone.

However, the recent visit to Washington of Archie Roosevelt, who spoke his piece in opposition to payment of back salary due the Veterans of the World War as ordered by Mr. Morgan, brought to light an interesting phase of the ship subsidy racket.

First we should explain who Archibald Roosevelt is. Archibald is the youngest son of one of our great Presidents—Theodore Roosevelt, Sr. Archibald is the brother of Theodore, II, Governor of the Philippine Island. When Theodore Roosevelt, Charles Denby, Albert Fall, Harry Daugherty and other dishonest government officials were conspiring with Harry F. Sinclair and Edward F. Doheny to steal \$100,000,000 worth of the Navy's Oil Reserves, Archie was one of the pawns in this crooked game.

Archie and J. P. Morgan are interested in steamship lines. The lines were purchased from the Government for a very small price. They received a subsidy from the Government in the purchase of the vessels. The Government did require certain payments to be made over a period of twenty years. However, the Government gave them contracts to carry the mail in their steamships. They are being paid as high as \$25,000 a trip for carrying one and two pounds of letters. One of their lines has a ten-year contract to carry the mail from Baltimore to Hamburg. The first few months of their first year, this line rendered a service for the Government in carrying the mail that other steamship lines would have rendered for not to exceed \$15,000. This company was paid under its liberal contract with the Government the sum of \$807,246 or a subsidy of \$792,246 for this service.

Another Morgan-Roosevelt line has a very liberal contract with the Government to carry ocean mail. It receives a similar subsidy. This line borrowed \$15,750,000 from the Government's Shipping Board. The date of the loan was May 24, 1930 and it will mature in 20 years. The interest rate is ½ of 1 per cent or 50c for the use of every \$100 of the Government's money for one year. Contrast this with the \$4.50 and \$6.00 on the \$100 paid by the veterans for the use of their own money.

The Government is paying out more than \$15,000,000 a year, in excess of what other steamship lines would render the

service for, to the Morgans, Roosevelts and others who are talking about subsidies to veterans.

Archie was on the Sinclair pay-roll at \$10,000 a year—doing nothing. Mr. Sinclair on the witness stand testified that Archie was a flat tire, a dud, a total loss as a business man. However, as the time for the Navy's oil reserves at Teapot Dome to be stolen arrived, more and more was expected of Theodore Roosevelt, the Second.

Charles Denby lost his nerve, left town and placed Theodore in charge of the Navy Department. Theodore partially lost his nerve and sent Major George K. Shuler, a Marine officer who had won five decorations in France, to the Secretary of the Interior and his little black satchel for orders. Major Shuler, much to his disgust, was ordered to run the then occupants of the Teapot Dome naval reservation off the Earth so that Sinclair could realize in the bribe money he had been putting out with a lavish hand.

Just about this time Archie's salary was increased to \$15,000 a year, although Sinclair testified that he wasn't worth 15 cents.

Now we find Archie linked up with J. P. Morgan in a group of steamship lines. The ships were given to the Morgan-Roosevelt combine by the Shipping Board, and more money is paid to carry a few letters on a single trip than the ship itself cost.

Who composes the National Economy Committee, 19 West 44th Street, New York City? The Anti-Bonus League was organized in 1922 with money furnished by war profiteers. It was shown at the hearings on the bills to pay adjusted compensation to veterans that it received its principal contributions from Mellon companies and from Mr. A. W. Mellon himself. A Congressional Committee disclosed facts which are convincing that Mr. Mellon was a war profiteer and this Committee suggested a change in the Constitution of the United States in order that men guilty of such reprehensible conduct in time of war may be punished for treason—in other words, shot at sunrise.

The Mellon name made the Anti-Bonus League offensive to patriotic, law-abiding citizens. Then, the same gentleman organized the Committee to reduce the Cost of Peace. It was shown before the Ways and Means Committee, less than sixty days ago, that this organization came into being to take the place of Mellon Anti-Bonus League and was engaged in opposing veteran legislation. Another wolf in sheep's clothing. This publicity caused another change of name to be desirable. The same gentlemen who were so active in the former organizations helped to bring into being this new National Economy Committee, which also has the support of the Morgans and Roosevelts.

Archibald Roosevelt of the Teapot Dome fame, the beneficiary of many Government subsidies and of late the mouthpiece for Wall Street in its fight against veterans, has presented some very misleading information to the public. Wall Street money and influence has caused others to take up the fight and to use the conglomerated misrepresentations presented to the President by Archibald. This is not the first time Archie has been accused of being a lobbyist and messenger for the special interests. When his brother, Theodore, Junior, was Assistant Secretary of the Navy under Denby in the famous Harding-Daugherty-Fall administration, Harry Sinclair gave Archibald a very large salary for his messenger and lobbying service; his salary was raised at different times and up to \$15,000 a year, although Sinclair later testified he was no good at any kind of work. Sinclair was successful in getting the naval oil lease signed and the United States Marines used to clear the property of drilling rigs without the inconvenience of a lawsuit in which those in charge of the property would have had their day in court.

Archibald presented to the President what was known as a petition for redress of grievances which stated:

"We petition for the reduction of the Federal expenditures by not less than \$450,000,000 annually which these reforms would effect. . . . We make it plain that we are not now speaking of the so-called "Bonus" to which we are opposed, but we are speaking of a drastic reduction of the growing annual expenditures in the Federal Budget for veterans of the World War and Spanish-American War. . . .

"A few of the main items of the \$928,000,000 annual appropriation are these:" They were enumerated as follows:

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| (a) Compensation for death during World War service paid to dependents | \$36,284,558 |
| (b) Compensation for service connected disabilities during World War   | 204,641,848  |

(c) Retired pay of emergency officers who incurred physical disabilities in line of duty during World War

11,046,040

(d) Disability allowances for veterans of World War for disabilities not connected with their service during World War

104,277,554

Total \$356,250,000

Hospitalization 115,528,795

Military and Naval Insurance 117,000,000

Adjusted Service Certificate Fund 100,000,000

The petition further states:

"The total of the above and other items for veterans of the World War is approximately \$690,000,000. . . . In addition, there is appropriated by the House Bill the sum of \$225,850,000 for the regular pensions for the veterans of earlier wars, of which amount \$116,393,447 is for pensions of veterans of Spanish-American War. . . .

The above recitals comprise a few—but a few only—of the facts demonstrating that an immense and growing legalized abuse has been fastened upon the people, which has reached a point which is beyond toleration and demands immediate abatement. . . . Let no one assert that these petitioners desire to deprive any man who has served his country in military service of his just due. We advocate not merely just but liberal treatment of the defendants of all who lost their lives in war service and for all who suffered disability in war service. What we oppose is the payment of the great sums which are being disbursed to or for those who suffered no physical detriment in the war, a system which saps the resources of the people and creates a specially favored class receiving a great subsidy from these representations with respect but with the firm resolve that this vast legalized abuse must be abated and that this grievance of the people must be redressed." (May 4, 1932, Signed by Archibald Roosevelt and 131 others, constituting what they called the National Economy Committee, 19 West 44th Street, New York City.)

Let us analyze this petition. A saving of \$450,000,000 a year is demanded in expenditures for veterans of the World War and Spanish-American War. It is wondered why the same reductions should not be requested for veterans of the Civil War and their dependents who fall in the same class; they are specifically excluded.

The petition does not include the so-called bonus, so we will eliminate from our considerations the \$100,000,000. Military and naval insurance was paid for by the veterans with their own money. (Remember the song "We get \$30 a month, deducting \$29"). Therefore, the \$117,000,000 should be excluded from consideration. Non-service connected cases are not entitled to hospitalization unless there is a

vacant bed in the hospital not needed by a service connected case. It is presumed that the expense to the Government will be very little more if all the beds are filled since the overhead expenses, including salaries and expenses of doctors, nurses, clerks, maintenance and upkeep of buildings, etc., must be paid anyway. Certainly medical and hospital care should not be denied men who suffered injuries in battle and other war injuries. Therefore, we will exclude from consideration the reduction of \$115,528,795 for this service. The hospitals are maintained for service connected cases.

The following items will have to bear the \$450,000,000 reduction:

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Death compensation                      | \$ 36,284,558 |
| Compensation, service connected cases   | 204,641,848   |
| Emergency officers                      | 11,046,040    |
| Disability allowance                    | 104,277,554   |
| Pensions, Spanish-American War Veterans | 116,393,447   |

Total \$472,743,447

The petitioners should have been more frank and demanded that no compensation or pensions be paid to honorably discharged veterans of the World War and Spanish-American War for death or service since they demanded a reduction which, if allowed, would practically eliminate all those benefits.

Archie says that the veterans are a "specially favored class receiving a great subsidy" and that "this vast legalized abuse must be abated and that this grievance must be redressed." Let us see if Archie and the four M's who are really behind this petition are in a position to grieve about the Government paying subsidies to anyone. The four M's represent Morgan, Mellon, Mills and Myers, depicting mortgages, minery, misfortune, and malfeasance.

Archie is getting what really amounts to a bonus from the government amounting to many hundreds of thousands of dollars a year. Yet he objects to Veterans of the World War getting salary which has been due them 14 years. . . . because J. P. Morgan, Andrew Mellon and others fear they may have to have their income taxes increased, or because certain Wall Street brokerage firms, international bankers or chain store outfits may have to cough up some of the taxes they have defrauded the Government out of through false income tax returns and doctored accounts.

Archie professes to be greatly concerned about the state of the Federal Treasury, about where the government is to get the money if Congress decides to pay the 14-year overdue salary due Veterans of the World War this year.

It seems as though it never occurred to him that Congress can get this money from the same place it got the \$2,000,000,000 it paid to the war profiteers in 1919 as a real bonus. It has never occurred to him (to hear him tell it) that Congress can get the money from the same place it got more than \$3,000,000,000 to pay to Mellon, Morgan and other beneficiaries of the "tax refunds" Mellon has handed out with a lavish hand to multi-millionaires and their corporations.

And if Mr. Archie will just go back over the history of the past few months and read the newspapers he will learn that this very Congress voted a \$2,000,000,000 bonus to the international finance act."

Why, when Congress can do all this, can it not pay its honest debt to the soldiers who have been waiting 14 years for their back salary?

## COMING!

### Next Week

### "THE VETERAN RATES JUSTICE"

Roy K. Hockensmith, Detroit veteran of the World War, shows in August Plain Talk magazine how a group of international bankers banded together in 1915 to control the large newspapers and mediums of the United States, ostensibly for war purposes; and how they have continued that control to this day to cover up their swindling operations and to prevent justice from the soldiers who made the world safe for Wall Street. Read this sensational and revealing article in next week's FREE PRESS.

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# THE "BONUS ARMY" AMBUSHED

(Continued from page eight)

Mellon, the source of his largest income.

Both Florida Senators voted against the will of their people, but then they are only Republicans masquerading as Democrats. It was Trammel, the "Democrat," whose vote put over the worst Special Privilege Republican tariff bill in history at the last session.

From Tennessee, Senator McKellar voted for it and Senator Hull, who has been consorting with the Special Privilege crowd in the "Democratic" party too much, went contrary to the will of his people. We know of no power trust or Wall Street connections of Senator Hull's.

It may be that the soft words of Wall Street Joe Robinson, the "Democratic" leader, lulled him to sleep. Anyhow, we wouldn't want to have his handicap in running for the Senate again, as this is one sell-out the soldiers aren't going to forget, whether it is in 1934 or 1936.

One of the most disgraceful features of the whole thing is the way members of Congress, knowing the will of their constituents, sought to evade signing the petition to bring the Patman bill out of the House Ways and Means Committee, where the Wall Street payees on the committee had it bottled up.

Only the object lesson, taught by the trek of thousands of veterans to Washington, enabled Mr. Patman and his first lieutenant, Congressman Connery of Massachusetts, to secure the necessary 145 signature to get a vote on it at his session.

It stands to reason that no Congressman, for honest reasons, can seek to prevent a vote on a measure. If the majority of members of Congress don't believe their constituents want it, it can't pass, especially when so much Wall Street cash is available to those Congressmen who want to sell their constituents down the River and when lame duck appointments are available to Congressmen for the same purpose.

Congressman Weaver of North Carolina is an example of rank political cowardice but in this he stands eye to eye with Cameron Morrison, the appointive Senator from North Carolina in seeking to evade his sworn duty. Weaver's secretary claimed he was out of the city when the petition was passed around.

The Tarheel veteran who was assigned to get the Weaver signature suggested that his Secretary communicate with him and have him authorize by telegraph his signature to the petition. With his bluff called, Weaver resorted to silence. In this year of a Democratic landslide, Mr. Weaver will be beaten in North Carolina if the Republicans don't put up a stuffed shirt or a scarecrow against him.

"Democratic" Leader in the House Rainey, another of Wall Street's obedient servants, declared that many of those who had been unable to wiggle out of signing the petition asked him to prevent a vote on it by some parliamentary trick or other as they knew it would be political suicide to vote against it, but had other reasons for wanting to kill it. Speaker Garner, however, broke up their little playhouse with an ultimatum that, since they had tried to fool the veterans by signing the petition, they must carry on and register their vote for or against the measure.

Weaver and Morrison are not the only guilty ones, although Morrison is the only Senator who left town secretly and failed to arrange a pair on the bill. Senator Thomas of Oklahoma hit the nail on the head when he said that the reason the Senate killed the bill and the House, direct representatives of the people, voted overwhelmingly for it is that every member of the House must come up for election this year, while only one-third of the Senate must stand the test.

Interesting is the attitude of the local charitable agencies of Washington. The American Red Cross, financed by the American people with millions of dollars each year but actually managed by J. P. Morgan and other Wall Streeters, refused to even provide tents and sanitary conveniences for the World War soldiers.

Congressman Connery of Massachusetts made a direct request on them which was turned down. Local and national officials of the Red Cross, when asked directly by Plain Talk how they justified such an attitude, passed the buck and each declared he had not been asked to aid.

The Salvation Army set up a gospel tent, but their famous coffee and doughnuts were missing. When the Red Cross, which is said to loan much of its surplus funds to Morgan at a much lower rate of interest than he can borrow money from any other source except the government for, seems to have forfeited its right to public support until it can sufficiently explain their attitude toward the soldiers.

The attitude of members of the Hoover Cabinet is not as surprising as the crudity of their expressions were. Mr. Mills, secretary of the Treasury, must take everyone for a nitwit, if his public expressions

about the adjusted compensation and letters written private citizens can be taken as indicative of his mental equipment.

It was Mr. Mills who told a Senate committee that the government should give money to "those who know how to use it." If this were a thought worthy of even the intellectual equipment of an Anthropoid Ape, it might explain why in the past 13 years Congress has given \$7,000,000,000 to the war profiteers and has cold chills every time they think of discharging the nation's 14-year-old debt to the soldiers.

The climax to the age of real Treasury Raiding hasn't yet even been reached, although the nation knows the \$2,000,000,000 dole given the international bankers at this session has reduced the amount of money in circulation instead of increasing it, thus adding to the depression which Wall Street payees in Congress solemnly assured us would "snap us out of."

Dr. R. C. Walker of Martinsburg, W. Va., ex-service man, wrote Mr. Mills suggesting that Congress have all Legion posts ascertain their members who were really in want and that the others defer cashing their adjusted compensation certificates until 1945, in view of the fact that the international bankers had to be taken care of with additional subsidies and bonuses at each session of Congress.

Mr. Mills' reply was an epic, but it said absolutely nothing, and apparently was written with the impression that Mr. Mills thought Dr. Walker was as dumb as the Wall Street crowd thinks the entire American people are.

We are of the impression, however, that Wall Street has over-reached itself and that the bulk of the American people, so honest themselves that they haven't yet conceived the heights of thievery which "respectable" citizens of Lower Manhattan Island have gone and will go to, are now awake and will do a little thinking when they go to the polls this November.

And Pat Hurley, millionaire Secretary of War, who reads witty "Irish" speeches written for him by a Jewish army captain, and palms them off as his own. What a politician!

Pat became incensed when his subordinate (until March 4, 1933) General Pelham D. Glassford, U. S. A., Retired, Washington's efficient chief of police, asked him to loan army tents which are rotting for lack of use to the "bonus" hikers.

But Pat was in the same position as a well-fed and over-gorged cat is when he lays down to sleep after just having eaten several dozen big mice. Pat has just got-

ten a nice bonus from the government mounting up into six figures and expects some more before his crowd goes out of office.

The Federal Reserve Board has secretly rented two whole floors of the Shoreham Building, which Mr. Hurley, owns in downtown Washington from him at a figure three times its value (if we know anything about rents, as he attempted to rent Plain Talk space at that exorbitant figure) for a long term of years. It may be that this was in payment of the \$100,000 Pat "loaned" Edward B. McLean for turning the Washington Post slavishly pro-Hoover last winter.

This is the same Mr. Hurley who, in a recent magazine article, charged the American nation with "losing its nerve" and that with being the reason for the present depression. Just how the loss of nerve by the American nation had that have been true, could have anything to do with Hoover, Morgan, Meyer, et al., wrecking the stock market and keeping it wrecked was not apparent from Pat's "argument."

Just how Mr. Mellon's sandbagging of the national banks into buying Morgan's worthless or near-worthless foreign bonds, and wrecking over 2,300 banks in two years, can be attributed to the "nation losing its nerve" was not apparent in Pat's (or Captain Ginsburg's) article.

Just how the purchase of enough Senators and Congressmen by Wall Street, to kill the LaFollette-Costigan 750,000-jobs bill, and to put over the two billion dollar bankers' dole act, can be ascribed in the "nation losing its nerve" isn't apparent either.

Ex-soldiers have two campaigns and two elections to remember this fall. They should work, first, to defeat all Wall Street servants who have bled from within the American Legion and, as elected leaders, sold their comrades out to Wall Street for political preferment, private employment, or otherwise. The American Legion convention will be held in Portland in late September and if the right kind of officials are elected the Legion can bring about justice for their membership.

Then there is a national election on November 8 at which a President, 435 Congressmen and 32 Senators will be elected. The American people know the record of everyone of them now. If the "Bonus" Expeditionary forces did nothing else they forced a showdown to see who in Washington was working for Wall Street and our major public enemies, and who in Washington was working for the people who

sent them to the nation's capital city, their trek would not have been in vain.

Lest ye forget, bear these two elections in mind, soldier, and don't let any of your millions of relatives and friends forget the November balloting.

## WHAT'S CAUSED THE DEPRESSION?

their entire savings, or had them tied up to a degree that it was impossible for them to have or to attain more than a meager amount.

Most of these savings, however, have long since vanished. Those of our people, such as foremen, superintendents, general managers, professional men, etc., who were making good salaries and incomes, were the ones that supplied Wall Street with the money that ruined, or broke the back of, our credit system and brought us into this financial collapse.

Certainly it is true that we have had other depressions and have come out better and stronger than ever before and there is no question but that we will do the same from this one; but those of us who have seen and experienced other depressions will agree that this one has been the worst of them all; in fact, each one that we have had has been worse than the other.

If something isn't done to prevent it happening again and we should run into another, which we surely will do if something isn't done, and the next one happens to be worse in the same proportion to this, as this one was to the last, something of a grave nature is liable to happen.

Other nations have risen to great heights and have fallen. America is not immune and can do likewise. Humanity can accept and stand so much, and people can be patriotic and sing songs of Liberty, under proper conditions, but hunger, sickness, and suffering with billions of dollars of gold hoarded in reserve and more food stuffs than we can possibly use brought down with such telling effects upon a great nation too often, is liable to prove disastrous.

If we know the cause, certainly we can correct it. Either that, or plead guilty of being far in arrears of the civilization we think we are. If America is the great nation we hope she is, now is the time for her to meet the true test of her greatness.

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## IOWA SPRING PIG CROP IS REDUCED

Decrease Of 11 Per Cent Shown By Survey Taken In June

The number of pigs saved in the spring of 1932 on Iowa farms is estimated at 10,886,000 head. This is a decrease of eleven per cent from the 12,179,000 head saved during the spring of 1931. This number saved in 1932 is 27.4 per cent of the total number saved in the Corn Belt. The crop in the previous spring held about the same ratio to the Corn Belt pig crop.

The estimated number of sows which farrowed in the spring of 1932 is 1,920,000 head with an average of 5.67 pigs per litter, as compared with 2,040,000 sows which farrowed in the spring of 1931, with an average of 5.97 pigs per litter.

Reported numbers of sows to farrow in the fall of 1932 (June 1 to December 1) is placed at 673,000 head, or the same as in the fall of 1931. Any changes in the hog price situation or in crop prospects since June 1 and during July materially different from normal changes during these months may be expected to result in farrowings this fall somewhat different from the above estimate, which is based upon average relationship between reported breeding intentions and estimated farrowings.

### Cause of Decrease

The number of pigs saved in the Corn Belt group of states this spring was 39,783,000 head and last year 44,337,000 head, and for the United States this spring 50,093,000 head and last spring 53,851,000 head. The decrease for the United States was due to the smaller number of pigs saved in the western part of the Corn Belt. On the seven states in the West North Central group, five showed decreases ranging from eleven per cent in Iowa to forty per cent in South Dakota, but with increases in Kansas and Missouri. Increases are reported for all of the states in the East North Central group except Wisconsin.

The number of sows to farrow during the six months, June 1 to December 1, 1932 is estimated at 4,488,000 head, an increase of 53,000 head or 1/2 per cent over the number farrowed in the corresponding period of 1931. Increased farrowings are estimated for all regions, except the West North Central and far Western states.

### More Young Hogs

The indicated number of hogs over six months of age on June 1, based upon the average number of such hogs per farm and upon the relationship of hogs over six months to pigs saved as shown by the pig survey reports, was about five per cent larger this year than last for the United States. Except in the states most seriously affected by the 1931 drought, all of the Corn Belt states had larger indicated numbers this year than last and materially larger numbers are indicated in nearly all of the southern states and in some western states.

The above estimates are based largely upon the returns from the June Pig Survey, made in cooperation with the Post Office Department, through the Rural Mail Carriers.

### FOR NITRATE OF SODA POISONING

Nitrate of soda, a common fertilizer, is a deadly poison for livestock. It smells like salt and tastes somewhat like salt and when the sacks that have contained it are left lying around they are apt to be licked or chewed by livestock with fatal results. Animals so poisoned first display symptoms of restlessness, sometimes followed by severe colic, choking, frothing at the mouth and bloating. Animals so affected die in from five minutes to two hours after absorbing the poison. Flaxseed gruel or any other oily material gives relief while a veterinarian is being called. Also give the animal all the water it will drink. Keep commercial fertilizer sacks away from livestock.

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L. A. Loos, Pres.  
Hedrick, Ia.

## HOG AND STEER PRICES CHECKED

Big Upturn Checked By Severe Hot Wave In Middle West

The sensational advance in hog and choice steer prices, which has been in progress since the opening of June, came to a halt last week, according to a review of the week's trading at National Stock Yards, Ill., as reported by the St. Louis Live Stock Exchange. Buyers were aided in checking the upturn by a severe hot wave over the Middle West, which temporarily affected consumption of meat. The cattle market reached a season's new peak of \$9.25 before reaction set in. Chas. Latemp, Harrisburg, Ill., sold a short load of 1030-lb. Angus at \$9.25. Another load at the extreme top came from the far West, a drove of 1250-lb. Herefords, fed by the Holly Sugar Co. of Torrington, Wyoming.

Oklahoma grass-fed cattle are moving more freely. Last week saw the heaviest run of the season and the trade looked for an even larger supply out of Oklahoma this week. This may affect the market on the medium and commoner grades of native cattle, including cows, but will have less effect on the choice finished natives, which have been coming rather sparingly of late.

Early week, hogs advanced to a new record level for the season, registering a top of \$5.40. By the middle of the week, however, a reaction set in and the market closed with the very best hogs moving at \$4.75 to \$5.00. While hog receipts have been fairly light on the markets so far this season, the direct movement has held up well. A very encouraging factor in the hog trade is the apparent generous consumption of pork products. During the month of June, cold storage stocks of pork in the United States were reduced sixty five million pounds, this being an increase of thirty per cent over the reduction in June, 1931. These figures are impressive, in that they show that despite the depression, the domestic consumption of hog products is holding up remarkably well.

### FATHER KNOWS

First Farmer: "Do you think rain water is really good to put on your hair?"

Second Farmer: "Well, if it's good enough for my fodder, it's good enough for me."

An excellent fertilizer is obtained by mixing 9 parts of soot with one part of salt. It not only enriches the ground but keeps away moss, sand fleas and little snails.

### Unfair Newspapers

In this column will appear the names of those newspapers which have published discriminating articles about our association as per Section 2 and 3 of Article 13. If you hear of others, send us the clippings.

Muscatine Journal, Muscatine, Iowa.

Davenport Democrat, Davenport, Iowa.

Ottumwa Courier, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Wallace Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Ia.

The first three are published by the Lee Syndicate, which also publishes the Kewanee, Ill., Star-Courier, Mason City Globe Gazette, Lincoln, Neb., Star and papers at Madison, Wis., LaCrosse, Wis., and Hannibal, Mo.

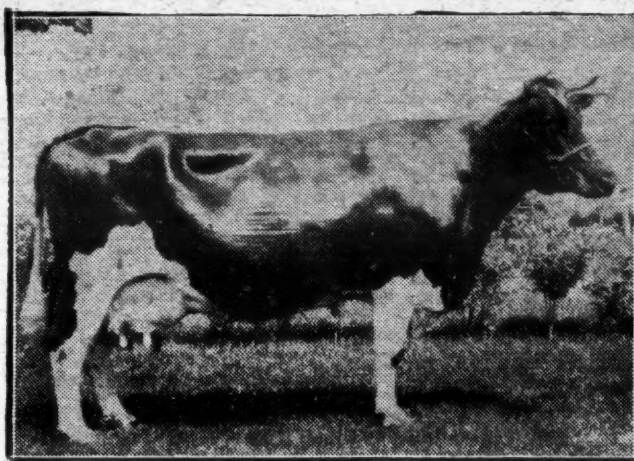
## This Cow Breaks Record For Milk And Butter Production

BRECKENRIDGE, Minn.—Lady Pride Pontiac Lieuwkje, a Holstein queen owned by F. E. Murphy, publisher of the Minneapolis Tribune, has not even heard of the depression.

This cow has just broken the

butter producer in the world.

In making this production record Lady Pride consumed enough fodder of various kinds to make the expression "an appetite like a horse" seem feeble. Her daily menu is as follows: 26 pounds of



Lady Pride Pontiac Lieuwkje, a Holstein cow owned by F. E. Murphy of Minneapolis, broke the world's record for combined milk and butter production by yielding 35,626 pounds of milk and 1,483 pounds of butter in 365 days.

world's record for combined milk and butter production by yielding 35,626 pounds of milk and 1,483 pounds of butter in 365 days.

The record was made at Femco Farms, near Breckenridge, under the supervision of the Minnesota College of Agriculture and is certified by the Holstein Friesian Association of America.

The average daily production of Lady Pride was 97 pounds of milk, or approximately 50 quarts. The significance of this record is apparent when compared with the average dairy cow production in the United States—about 4,000 pounds of milk. This cow, therefore, produced as much milk in one year as nine average cows.

This animal produced enough rich milk to furnish a pint a day to one hundred children. Her record makes her the highest living

grains, 35 pounds of corn silage, 18 pounds of alfalfa hay, 15 pounds of dry beet pulp, and from 220 to 225 pounds or 25 gallons of water. She produces more pounds of milk daily than the solids she eats, 97 pounds as compared with 94. She is a large cow, weighing nearly 1900 pounds.

Breeding authorities point to this cow as a triumph of scientific breeding. Her pedigree is a concentration of famous sires and high producing cows. She is also the dam of two daughters, who, breeding authorities believe, may surpass their aristocratic mother.

Her record having been made, Lady Pride is now being given a vacation. High production cows on test are kept in their stalls all day, spending most of their time eating to produce the milk that is taken from them four times daily.

## FARM BOARD NEAR END OF PROGRAM

Stabilization of Wheat And Cotton Prices Now In Sight

The end of the price stabilization operations of the Federal Farm Board has come definitely into sight and the program for disposition of the huge stocks of wheat and cotton bought in the operations is practically complete following action of Congress in setting aside 500,000 bales of cotton and 45,000,000 additional bushels of wheat for free distribution to the needy, according to information made available at the Farm Board's offices.

The Board already had authorized the Cotton Stabilization Corporation to sell during the year beginning July 30 up to 650,000 bales of the 1,300,000 it purchased in an effort to stabilize cotton prices, it was pointed out. Assuming that this will be sold, the subtraction of an additional 500,000 bales to provide clothing for the needy will leave only 150,000 bales, a comparatively negligible amount in the hands of the Corporation at the end of the next year.

The Grain Stabilization Corporation already has reduced its cash wheat holdings to about 80,000,000 bushels. Setting aside of the additional 45,000,000 bushels for the needy will leave only 35,000,000 bushels on hand available for sale, a small percentage of the maximum of about 257,000,000 bushels held by the Corporation in the course of its stabilization operations.

The June bride has been wonderful, but how will she be as the July cook.

Now Lady Pride can lie out under a tree, peacefully chew her cud, and gossip with the other ladies of rank on Femco Farms with nothing much to do until the big state fairs start.

Then life will again become a matter of private express cars, grooms and bovine manicurists, and jostling, noisy crowds anxious to see a real lacteal champion.

# FARMERS!

Get Together and Join

## The U. F. F. A.

All farmers should belong to the United Farm Federation of America to gain their rightful power. Only 25 per cent of the farmers are organized. You can help us to organize 100 per cent if you join today.

Dues only \$10 yearly. You may use produce or post dated checks to pay this small sum.

## JOIN NOW!

## UNITED FARM FEDERATION of AMERICA

L. A. LOOS, Hedrick, Ia.  
President

NORMAN BAKER, Muscatine, Ia.  
Secretary



## CANADIANS GIVE JOBLESS RELIEF

Canadian Government  
Has Spent \$175,600,000  
Since 1931

Although it has fewer than 10,000,000 taxpayers and in spite of a public debt of \$2,500,000,000, the Canadian government has spent a total of \$175,600,000 to cope with unemployment since 1931. In proportion to population and government finance, this sum is equal to a sum of \$1,700,000,000 in the United States. Canadian officials today are formulating a program for the coming fiscal year which will be a continuation of the work begun two years ago with the sanction of the dominion parliament.

The 1931-32 program thus far has given work to 472,761 persons—or almost five per cent of the population—while relief has been extended to 213,000 families and to 111,000 individuals, the total number of persons assisted being 1,205,000.

A total of \$81,520,000 has been spent under the present program, and of this sum \$32,169,000 has been paid in wages.

During the first year—1931—there was spent \$70,000,000, providing work for 438,000 persons, paying for 2,784,000 meals, and providing 500,000 one-night lodgings.

### Provisions of Plan

There are three outstanding points in the program.

First, the government pays one-third of the cost of all direct relief undertaken by the provinces and municipalities.

Second, the government pays one-fourth of the cost of all municipal relief works.

Third, the government pays one-half the cost of all purely provincial relief works and also one-half the cost of all new links being constructed in the new trans-Canadian highway.

Large sums have been spent on bridges, subways, and water mains. Virtually every form of municipal and rural improvement has received marked impetus. And the cost of administration has been only one-sixth of one per cent of the total sum expended.

To provide funds for these purposes taxes have been increased, and there has been organized a national service loan to provide Canadians with relief and employment. All have been approved by the parliament.

### Conveniences at Hand

Canadian officials assert that so long as the need for relief exists the present program of extending relief will be continued. The program of public construction naturally is being completed, but other projects are being organized to provide jobs.

"The government and the people of Canada," says one high official, "are not concerning themselves with words and phrases while facing a grave national emergency. The position taken by all classes in the country is simply that there can be no question of permitting Canadians to starve while the country remains rich in resources."

## BLIND TAUGHT BY SIGHTLESS WOMAN

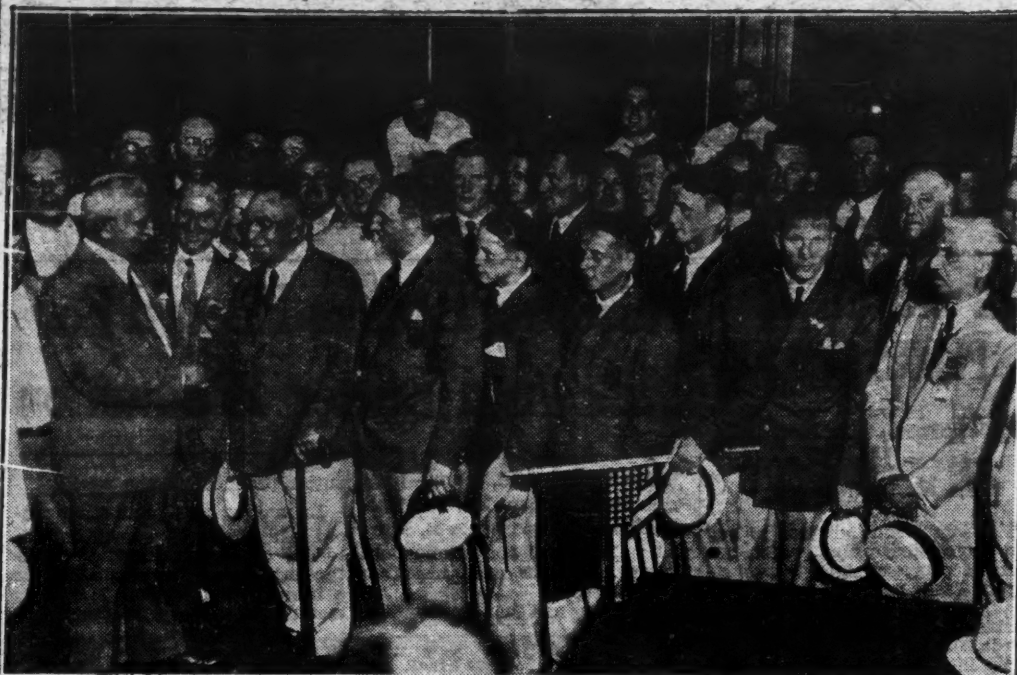
Mission Worker Devotes  
Her Life To Aiding  
Others Like Her

Totally blind since infancy, Miss Mary Keebler has for the last 19 years devoted her life to visiting and ministering to the wants of the blind in New York City.

For the last five years she has been a mission worker among the blind for the New York Bible Society.

Each day, accompanied by a guide, Miss Keebler sets out on a round of visits that include calls on persons who have been blind for years and on others who have been deprived of their sight recently. She passes from institution to hospital and from one private home to another. The blind

## Chicago Greeted German Youth In Boxing Tournament



(Acme Photo)

Chicago greeted the members of the German boxing team who arrived in Chicago on Monday to meet the local representatives in the Golden Gloves tournament to be held in Soldiers' field on July 26. Those in the picture are: Left to right: Ernest J. Krueger, representing Mayor Cermak; Fredrick Burger, president German Amateur Boxing association; Leonhard Mendlar, coach; Eric Campe, Warner Spannagel, Hans Berloehr, captain; Hans Siglarski, Hans Berger, Joseph Schleimkofer, Heinrich Kohlhaas, and Franz Kartz of the German boxing team.

## MILLIONS TO BE SPENT FOR BEER

Outlay Of \$25,000,000  
Is Predicted By  
Seven Brewers

Looking for beer to be legalized within the next few years, a number of the nation's pre-prohibition brewers are preparing to resume production as soon as such legislation is enacted.

To the \$20,000,000 that half a dozen brewers have estimated that they will spend for material and equipment when beer is returned, Fred Pabst, famous Milwaukee beer maker, has just added another \$5,000,000.

### Concern Gets Charter

The George Ehret Brewing Company, of New York City, which ceased manufacturing near-beer in 1929, has obtained a state charter for making the real thing so that it will be in a position to come back. Louis J. Ehret, that company's president, said that his concern would also spend a considerable sum for equipment if beer is legalized.

"Our estimates," said Mr. Pabst, in announcing his contemplated expenditures, "are based on the assumption that we would sell 500,000 barrels, all in bottles, during the first year that beer comes back. Assuming a 100 per cent turnover every four months, we would have to invest, for instance, during that first year in \$875,000 worth of bottles and \$1,000,000 in cases."

Estimates of Cost Made  
Other estimates made by the Milwaukee brewer, all of which would help provide employment follow:

Crowns, \$260,000; labels, \$50,000; cleaning chemicals, \$12,000; labeling glue, \$54,000; bottle and hand brushes and brooms, \$5,000; bottle trays, \$8,000; ice, \$5,000; miscellaneous, at least \$50,000; advertising, \$300,000 at a conservative estimate; trucks, \$25,000; mechanical changes, \$50,000; replacement of obsolete machinery, \$50,000, and additional wages, \$750,000.

The Pabst figures are being taken as typical of the sums that would be spent by brewers throughout the country if beer is returned.

in lowly tenement houses, too, know her well.

As a mission worker Miss Keebler gives lessons to those who do not know how to read with their fingers. If they are able to read, she finds, they are much more contented with their lot, since they have something with which to occupy their minds.

## What's In A Name?

Dorothy Petts at Williamsport, Pa.

A. Perch is the kingfish of records and correspondence of the Pythian Sisters temple in Milwaukee.

Filler & Leake are proprietors of a garage at Harrisonburg, Va. M. L. Fish lives at Lakeside, Ariz.

P. O. F. Gun is Democratic nominee for sheriff of Calhoun county, W. Va.

Rev. Morton Parson is that of a Swedish Lutheran church at Williamsport, Pa.

Add marriages: Running-Ford, Samples-Limb, Stout-Fitz and Temple-Achin at San Diego, Cal.

## PEOPLE ROBBED, SEABURY CHARGES

Political Despots Said  
To Take Millions  
From Citizens

Political despots, "have wrung millions of dollars from the people of New York City," asserts Samuel Seabury, whose investigation of the city government led to evidence that he contends warrants the removal of Mayor James J. Walker. Governor Roosevelt now is studying the case.

"The ignorant, the poor, and the helpless of New York have been ruthlessly and remorselessly preyed upon," he asserts. "Even the processes of the municipal courts of justice have been prostituted to the most sordid ends."

"The corruption in the New York City government has been clearly revealed—the question is, what is going to be done about it?"

"In many cases innocent persons have been made the victims of a system by which the administration of justice has been degraded and people have been arrested for no other purpose than that police officers, unscrupulous lawyers and bondsmen might extort money from them."

"A real work is being done in New York. Because you hear of the city's rotten politics you must not conceive a wrong impression of the millions of people who live there. New York, as a whole, is not rotten. We will not stop until New York City has ousted those who are degrading its government."

Mr. Seabury now is resting at his home at the conclusion of his investigation, which required eight weeks and during which Mayor Walker himself was called to the witness stand.

## MOTORISTS PAY TOLL FOR ROADS

Cost To Average Driver  
One-Third Of Cent  
For Each Mile

Although road tolls, as such, have virtually disappeared in the United States, the average motorist still pays a toll of approximately one-third of a cent for every mile his car travels.

This fact is cited by the American Road Builders' Association as an evidence that highways produce revenue at a rate not thoroughly appreciated when it is dealt with in aggregate figures.

It is estimated that the average among the 2,000,000 motor vehicles in the United States yields 12 miles to the gallon of gasoline consumed. The average gasoline tax rate is 3.48 cents a gallon. The tax per mile, then, is 29 cents, which means that for every 3.4 miles his car goes the motorist pays one cent for the use of the highways.

Consideration of the earning power of an improved highway on this particular basis makes it evident why private interests are willing to finance the construction and operation of what are strictly toll highways.

Such projects are proposed from time to time in various parts of the country. The willingness of private interests to finance them is based upon the well-established fact that motorists will pay for the use of any improved road, making its creation one of the soundest of investments.

However, it is because of the capacity of good highways to pay immediate dividends that public ownership is so universally demanded and why privately built and operated toll roads are so widely frowned upon. An analysis of the earning power of good roads, as reflected in gasoline tax revenues, clearly establishes the wisdom of public ownership as well as the need for the extension of the highway system.

Like most figures relating to such farflung phenomenon as highway transport, that which shows a total annual revenue of \$536,397,458 in gasoline taxes needs to be broken down into smaller detail for its full meaning to become clear, says Charles Upham, director-engineer of the association.

The cabin of a new motorboat normally occupies the stern, leaving most of the seats open, but can be slid forward to make a water-tight joint with the windshield to exclude rain and spray.

## FEW CHANGES IN POLITICAL WAYS

There Was Wet-And-Dry  
Issue In Days Of  
Pompeii, Too

Political campaigning has changed little in the last 2,000 years, as is proved by inscriptions on walls in ancient Pompeii, recently excavated.

Signs on the walls of buildings, columns, shop fronts, archways and other public structures were the billboards of that first century of the Christian era for the city was destroyed by an eruption from Vesuvius in 79 A. D. Most of the signs still readable seem to refer to an important election in 69, as the London Graphic tells the story.

Candidates appealed for votes personally rather than for support of a party. One sign urges citizens to "Vote for Pansa who never got drunk." There was a wet and dry issue even in that early day. Another appeal was to "Vote for Sabinus, a flower of honesty." There was a farmer candidate, too, as indicated in the inscription, "Give your vote to Olconius Priscus, a lover of agriculture."

Pompeian woman had no vote but they took a keen interest in the campaigns of their men folk, the inscriptions indicate. In one, "Asillina asks all women to secure their husbands' votes for Lucius Secundus," whom Asillina calls her "devoted friend." Titillius Scilla's "devoted wife" appealed for votes for him because he was an "ideal husband," and she told the whole city about it. A strong supporter of Lucius Tirenus was his "loving grandmother."

The candidates made threats as well as promises. "Woe to Pompeii if Camillus is not elected," one sign reads. Another candidate promised "cheap bread and free combats," that being the age of gladiators.

"After three failures Marcus Longinus hopes for success," is one rather pathetic appeal. A friend of one candidate did a little "kidding," announcing, "Smirina believes that Junus Politus should be elected as he is as nice looking as Apollo." One office-seeker made his appeal to the younger generation. "Don't vote for old men," it reads. "Lucius Quirinius is an ideal youth."

Ideas of what constituted fitness for office were somewhat different from our day, but candidates had the same objective then as now—votes. And the old colored man's comment after listening to a candidate's speech was as applicable then as it is now. This darkey declared he "didn't understand 'zactly what the man was talking about but he suttinly do recommend hisself mos' highly."

## ANT-LIKE PEST EATS BUILDINGS

Termites Bore Through  
Concrete; Reduce  
Wood To Pulp

A tiny insect, as destructive as fire, is costing building owners at Cape Girardeau, Mo., thousands of dollars.

Termites, ant-like insects that reduce wood to pulp and cause buildings to crumble, have infested one-third of the business and public structures in Cape Girardeau, according to lumber dealers who are waging a campaign to eradicate the destructive pest.

The insects bore their way through concrete foundations and eat away the timbers of buildings. They can be discovered only by careful examination and usually only after great damage has been done.

The federal government has estimated the damage caused by termites at more than \$50,000,000 a year. No entirely successful means of exterminating the insect is known.

Movements of a single lever in a new device enable the navigator of a motorboat to control the speed and direction of the craft's





### WHAT WE NEED

Everybody would like to have a healthy body, a sound mind, and a happy life. Everybody needs health and contentment for the success of living. Everybody needs money, and everybody would like to be good looking and be strong.

Who is there that would not like to be strong and would not like to live as long as possible, and would not like to realize that his life is a success? Some other things might be included in the list of particulars that we would regard as important for a complete life. The most useful asset in life is good health.

The most troublesome liability is disease. Beside health we need strength, mental development, and a good character. We need knowledge, truthfulness, and a willingness to work diligently, in order to get the things that are good for us. We need patience especially, if we are in the midst of a home or family of children.

We need to be clean and wholesome of body. Your body will be clean and only water and hand rubbing is required to keep it clean. We need to keep the body and mind under self control, to keep the passions under control, to be under control all the time, as a protection to our life from harm of every nature.

The life of the body is our treasure, a jewel beyond price. We are to keep it as well as we can. We are not to sacrifice it to false doctrines or consume it in going after false pleasures. We are to hold the body in respect, to realize that it has a capacity for unlimited development, and a mind that can understand life's laws.

### STOMACH DISORDERS

The common source of human ills, one kind with another, among younger or older persons, has its beginning in the stomach. The stomach lining is delicate and sensitive and needs gentle treatment. Strong foods, strong drinks, sharp acids, rich foods, upset the stomach, if they are continued long enough.

Delicate as is the stomach it is able to stand hard usage, but in due time, when it is far enough damaged, then trouble comes to its owner, who must keep it and live with it. Disease of the heart as well as disordered action of any organ of the body has its origin from impaired action of the stomach and intestines.

Discomfort, nausea, dizziness, and loss of appetite, form the first symptoms of disordered health, later, worse symptoms appear, such as prostration, fevers, pain, and vomiting. From the mild disorders, one after another, come chronic, inflammatory changes in the mucus membranes of the stomach and bowels.

Stomach ulcers occur in all ages, male and female, if the stomach is abused for long enough time, ulcers of small size, pin point size, or larger, even large as the end of the finger, and larger. Ulcers form in the mucus membrane only, or deeper in the stomach wall, even deep as the entire thickness of the stomach wall.

No one can mistake the symptoms, digestive disturbances and pain. Pain need never be mistaken, if it be severe and frequent, it indicates chronic inflammation somewhere in the stomach or bowels, and a change of the diet can help the patient. The one, true treatment is simplified diet, using the common garden vegetables, selected, and prepared by boiling, in a covered pan till soft.

You need not look further, nothing else meets the situation as well as the vegetable foods. The vegetables come nearest to safe and healing treatment of anything that I have learned in my whole experience as a physician. One fine art in medical practice, an art that is but little understood, and but little used, is the art of preparing vegetable foods, properly.

### PREVENT THAT COLD

Prevent that cold. If you feel it coming on, or if every one else in the house has one and you are quite sure that it will be your turn next, tear a leaf from grandmother's old notebook and prevent it.

When grandfather came home

with a cold, grandmother rushed quickly for lemons and made a real big lemonade. She did not know why lemons were good for colds, but she knew that they were, and her old-fashioned remedy produced results.

Now the scientific reason has been discovered. Doctors tell us that not only is it beneficial to take a hot lemonade before retiring to make one perspire and rid the body of toxic substances, but that lemonade should be taken should be taken several times during the day as well.

The reason why this practice should be followed is that lemons have an alkaline reaction in the body. More and more is the fact becoming appreciated that lemons and oranges, though acid in taste, have a final alkaline reaction which is most effective in helping to maintain the normal alkaline balance of the body.

Authorities claim that an acidosis caused from the lowering of the alkaline balance is present with every common cold, and that its correction is the quickest and most effective way of curing a cold. This means that we must eliminate or greatly reduce for a while our consumption of acid-forming foods, such as bread, cereals, meat, eggs, fish and fowl, and use the alkaline-forming foods, such as fruits, fruit juices and vegetables in goodly quantity.

Do not by any means understand that one should entirely eliminate acid-forming foods from the diet for a long period. Our most common and many very essential foods are acid-producers, but absolutely necessary on account of their valuable protein and carbohydrate content. It merely means that when a cold is present or apparently due to arrive, we must make our body more alkaline as quickly as possible by eliminating or reducing these acid-producing foods for a brief period, and eating heavily of the alkaline-producing foods.

Preventing a cold, however, is much easier than curing one, particularly one that is deep-seated and needs the attention of a skilled physician.

### INSISTENCE ON VACCINATION

We Americans have a hard row to hoe, for it is alarm after alarm, it is annoyance, it is threats of compulsion, for this or that by health boards, and a plenty of anxiety for everybody. The vaccine makers and the vaccine doctors and the health boards, and others, insist on vaccinations, vaccination for everybody, and if they were sure of their power to enforce vaccination on everybody, surely it would be done, and done often.

It is said by vaccinators that vaccination gives immunity against smallpox for a year, only. If you are to keep yourself in a state of immunity, you need yearly vaccinations. Formerly, it was said vaccination was good for a lifetime, for 10 years, now, it is said immunity conferred by vaccination is for one year.

The best immunity we have is to keep ourselves well by care and attention to our bodies, and then we will need no vaccination. Vaccination is bad, it is unnatural, and forced vaccination, is intolerable, unfair, a frantic resort, a nuisance.

We have a few cases of smallpox, also we have chicken-pox, which can be mistaken for smallpox, and many of the reported cases of smallpox are nothing but chicken-pox. In either case, chicken-pox or smallpox, you recover quickly under natural treatment, under common sense care.

Common sense care would be that we give to smallpox and chicken-pox patients only plain, cold water, or lemonade, to drink, no drugs, no chemicals, no serums, no teas, give them a plain enema now and then, no food for three to five, or six days, and were that plan followed, all would be well in 99 cases out of 100, and with no need of quarantines, and no need to be frightened, and no reason to scatter fear.

Scientists have found that some plants suffer from fevers, due to bacteria, that at times increase their temperature as much as three degrees.

## TWELVE RULES TO PROMOTE HEALTH

The following rules for promoting health and longevity are recommended. It will be hard to find a better or more comprehensive list of rules for promoting health and longevity than these twelve suggestions.

1. Use moderation in everything: drinking, eating, working, exercising, resting.
2. Do not worry.
3. Deep breathing of fresh air everywhere: when asleep or awake, indoor and outdoors.
4. Clean out the bowels, and keep them clean.
5. Keep clean the body, mouth and mind.
6. Eat slowly, always using more fresh vegetables and fruit than animal food.
7. Exercise not to fatigue: the best of all exercises is walking.
8. Dress according to season and weather.
9. Avoid draughts, dampness, chilliness.
10. Do not lose your temper.
11. Do not find fault: always try to look on the bright side of life.
12. Take a vacation once a year, no matter how short: a change of environment is a great tonic.

### IF YOU ARE VERY TIRED

When very tired, try this plan: Lie flat on the floor without any pillow. Raise the arms in the air, then let them fall limply to the sides, and remain with the eyes closed and quite relaxed for ten minutes or so. At the end of that time get up slowly, and you will find you are rested and refreshed. This method of resting takes very little time, but it is a wonderful restorative to tired nerves and body.

For your health's sake, start each day with a small glass of orange or grapefruit juice.

## Walking Best Exercise To Aid Health And Efficiency

When an unforeseen circumstance compels us to walk some distance, some friend will say, "Did you have to walk, too bad, you must be tired out, do sit down and rest." We are almost inclined to pity ourselves as we sink into a chair. Is it such a misfortune if we find it necessary to walk a mile or two?

Concerning our "modern conveniences," so far as health is concerned, many might be termed "modern inconveniences." The ever-ready automobile, subway, and bus, the telephone, our great industries; all great savers of time, tend toward less walking.

Is it modern tendency to dodge exertion, to take life away? Is the great purpose in life to accumulate sufficient means by the time we are forty to enable us thereafter to do as we please and obviate the necessity of work? Activity is a law of our being, and it is impossible to enjoy health and vigor without exercise. Some would regain health more speedily at the end of a hoe handle than out of a medicine bottle. It was said nearly 6000 years ago: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread."

The adage "man travels on his stomach" may be true, it is true that he travels on his feet. The first necessity for a normal foot is a sensible shoe, broad shoes, an inch longer than his foot and allowing the toes to spread apart, and a low heel, thus making a normal posture possible. Oxfords or boots may be worn according to wind and weather, or individual taste, oxfords being preferable for the air to reach the foot more easily. Shoes should be heavier during cold weather when snow and ice are encountered, or wear rubber, since keeping the feet warm has a bearing on both

comfort and health.

Walking is the best form of exercise, with its merits recognized by all competent authorities. Possibly no form of exercise is so widely available, to high and low, rich and poor. No fees have to be paid to high priced country clubs, or long drives taken to reach a golf course. A poor man with sound feet and legs is richer than a bed-ridden millionaire.

First, have a place to go. A healthy individual should walk vigorously. A place to go and a time to get there both tend toward briskness.

Second, walking after meals, jiggling the stomach, aids digestion.

Third, take a self rub down after walking. As a rule walking is a safe form of exercise. It is not likely to prove too strenuous unless one is mountain climbing.

Fourth, keep your head as far away from the ground as possible, and reach as far on either side with your shoulders and arms as possible, for good posture. Brisk walking insures deep breathing. Walking is an aid against constipation. Walking exercises the whole body.

Fifth, wear comfortable, large size, good-fitting shoes, low-heeled shoes, such shoes are best. Good advice is the wearing of medium weight cotton socks. If the feet are sensitive, wash them in cold water. Walk ten to twenty city blocks, daily in the open air.

The chief value of walking is that it is a general exercise which tends to increase the efficiency of all the muscles.

A little kerosene poured into the bottom of the garbage kettle will act as a disinfectant and at the same time keep away bugs and pests.

## Cancer Is CURABLE AT THE BAKER HOSPITAL

Let no one tell you that the Baker Hospital is not curing Cancer and other ailments. We invite your most scrutinous investigation. Come to the Hospital and visit with our patients, consult the physicians in charge. To further describe our work, we have prepared a beautiful catalog showing pictures of the Hospital located on the Mississippi River—pictures of the scenery it commands.

### Cancer, Hemorrhoids (Piles), Hernia, All Chronic Diseases, Diseases of Blood, Skin, and Stomach Ulcers.

AND ALL KINDRED DISEASES

## FAMOUS BAKER CANCER FORMULA and TREATMENTS

WHICH CAN ONLY BE SECURED AT THE BAKER HOSPITAL. NO OTHER HOSPITAL IN IOWA, HAS THE FORMULA OR RIGHT TO THESE TREATMENTS AS I HAVE BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS PROCURED THIS EXCLUSIVE RIGHT.

## Baker Hospital

C. C. AITKEN, M. D., Lessee.



## FINNISH PEOPLE GO WET QUIETLY

No Sensational Incident  
Features Abolition  
Of Prohibition

The Finnish state alcohol monopoly is gradually adapting itself to the requirements of the public, and its policy is being modified accordingly.

Immediately after the abolition of prohibition only weak, first-category and medium second-category beers were put on the market, as Finnish breweries were not in a position to manufacture strong, third-category beer which is, however, permitted under the new alcohol law.

The medium beer, it has been found, does not appeal to the public. The monopoly, as the company is generally called, has taken the initiative and is working at top speed to put the more potent brew on the market.

Another change in policy is indicated by the fact that soon there will be a considerable all-around reduction of retail prices. Future retailing will be used on fresh imports which the monopoly purchases at normal market prices and sells with reasonable profits.

The change from dry to wet has taken place quietly in Finland. There has not been a single sensational incident registered. Six weeks after prohibition was abolished every one seemed to have forgotten it was once a "problem."

## TWO NEW HORRORS OF WAR INVENTED

Winged Bullet And New  
Type Of Shell Add  
To Destruction

Two new horrors of war have sprung from the minds of British and German inventors.

One of a "winged" bullet that can "blast" its way through armor plate, and the other is a new type of shell that can pierce the armor of any modern warship as easily as a knife cuts butter.

The new shell is a British invention. Lengthy experiments have evolved a projectile which has perforated hard-faced armor of the best quality and of more than one foot in thickness, at a distance of nine miles. Experts believe the new shell will cause a revolution in war-ship design.

The "winged" bullet is the invention of Herr Gerlich, of Keil, who also has designed a rifle to fire it. The bullet has two circular wings of soft metal running right around it. These wings are compressed or flattened as the bullet forces its passage down the narrowing barrel of the rifle.

The effect is that the pressure is maintained at its full intensity until the bullet reaches the muzzle, thus producing the extraordinary high velocity of 5,000 feet a second.

## TARZAN OF REAL LIFE IS RESCUED

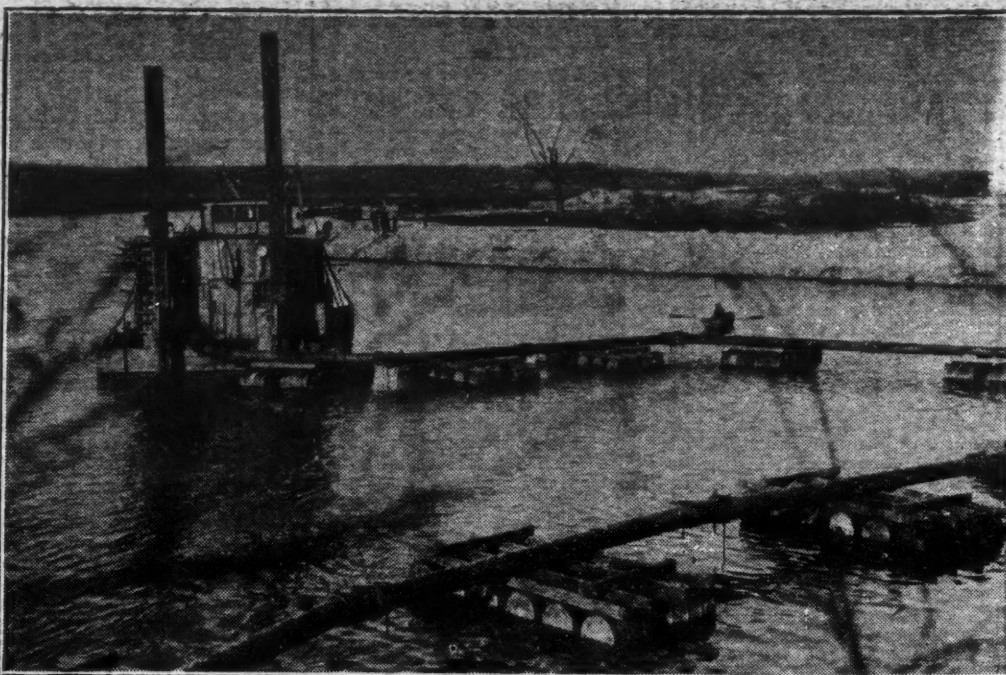
A Tarzan of real life, a native boy who lived for four months among baboons in South Africa, has been rescued from his wild life and restored to his parents from whom he had long been missing.

Mountaineers of the Drakensburg district first noticed the boy racing among the rocks and playing with the baboons. At first they believed him to be a local herdsman to whom the animals had grown accustomed and for a while thought no more about it.

Finally one of the mountaineers decided to investigate. He climbed to a cave and found the boy crouched near the baboon lair.

He was surrounded by gnawed sheep's bones, pieces of raw meat, and ears of corn stolen from farms in the neighboring valley which is a fertile region.

## Labor Factions Stage Battle At Illinois Dam



(Acme Photo)

Progress in work on the Illinois waterway at Marseilles, Ill., where one man was killed and many wounded during a riot on Tuesday when union iron workers presented demand that nonunion men at work be discharged. The picture was taken May 1. Work has progressed considerably since then.

## Changes In Postal Rates To Net 170 Millions Annually

Changes in postal rates, some already in effect, others to be put into force on and after Oct. 1, will produce additional revenue estimated by the Post Office Department at \$170,000,000 annually. The existing annual deficit of over \$200,000,000 will be reduced to \$50,000,000 at a maximum or \$30,000,000 as a possible minimum, it is further estimated.

Seven changes in postal rates, which will net the Post Office Department nearly \$150,000,000 in additional revenue during the fiscal year, just started went into effect beginning July 6.

At the same time, an estimate from the Comptroller's office at the Department placed the postal deficit for the fiscal year just ended at \$204,000,000, an increase of more than \$50,000,000 over the deficit of \$146,000,000 for the fiscal year 1931.

In addition to these seven rate revisions, two more will go into effect Oct. 1, and nine others are pending before Congress, it was explained. The Oct. 1 changes will bring in \$12,500,000 the first year after they are in effect, it was estimated, and the nine remaining proposals for revision would, if enacted into law, net an additional \$10,000,000, bringing the total additional revenue to approximately \$170,000,000.

The following additional information was made available orally and in Department records:

A 50 per cent increase in first class rates went into effect July 6. Letters will cost 3 cents an ounce and each fraction thereof, on and after this date. From this increase the Department expects to receive its greatest revenue increase—a total of about \$130,000,000 annually—during the two years the higher rates will be in effect under terms of the Revenue Act of 1932.

Simultaneously with the letter-rate increase, charges for air mail were raised from 5 to 8 cents for the first ounce or fraction, and from 10 to 13 cents for each additional ounce or fraction. This increase will bring in air mail receipts \$3,000,000 above those realized during the fiscal year 1932.

Five revisions went into effect July 1. These include increased insurance and collect-on-delivery fees (H. R. 10247), expected to net an additional \$2,500,000; revised registry fees (H. R. 10244) to net \$2,000,000; establishment of surcharge on registered matter (H. R. 10244), to net \$5,000,000; fixed rates on publications mailed at the postoffice of entry for delivery at another postoffice within that district (H. R. 4594), to net \$20,000; and increased zone

rates on advertising portions of second class matter, to net \$5,260,000.

Changes which go into effect Oct. 1 readjust rates for different weight and size limits on fourth-class matter—parcel post—and will bring in \$12,500,000.

Changes pending before Congress include the following proposals: To revise money-order fees (H. R. 10246), estimated revenue, \$1,250,000; to impose payment on money orders at offices other than those on which drawn (H. R. 278), estimated revenue, \$20,000; to make transient second class rate 1 cent for each ounce or fraction (H. R. 8818), estimated revenue, \$500,000; to place a charge of 2 cents each on certain card forms (H. R. 10494), estimated revenue, \$250,000; to fix fees to accompany applications for entry of publications as second class matter and for permits to mail matter without stamps affixed (H. R. 8817), estimated revenue, \$500,000; to make statements, circulars, etc., placed in approved letter boxes subject to postage (H. R. 9262), estimated revenue, \$4,000,000; and to fix rates on certain periodicals exceeding 8 ounces in weight (H. R. 6683), estimated revenue, \$200,000.

These various revisions, all of which may net an additional \$170,000,000; and those changes already enacted into law which assure an increase of nearly \$150,000,000 in receipts, will cut the estimated \$204,000,000 deficit for the last fiscal year down to at the most \$50,000,000, and possibly to only \$30,000,000.

A laquer for applying pearl finishes to automobile interiors is being made from scales obtained from mackerel caught off the northeast Atlantic coast and in one spot off the northeast Pacific coast of the United States.

The Danish government has authorized construction of what is expected to be the largest bridge in Europe, to carry railway and vehicular traffic over the Storstrommen as the first link of a projection route from Copenhagen to Hamburg.

An architect has designed an airplane landing field to be built on top of two London railway stations to provide a central place in the heart of the city to serve both rail and air travelers.

Fire fighting is being studied in Paris by the use of motion pictures, camera men being sent to all fires on motorcycles to film them.

## MOST AUTOS IN UNITED STATES

One Car Registered For  
Every 4.77 Persons  
In Nation

There's one automobile registered for every 4.77 persons in the United States. And, in the whole world, there's a car for every 56.5 persons.

Or, looking at the motoring picture from the point of view of representative cities, Detroit has a car for every 4 inhabitants, Chicago's ratio is 1 to 7, New York's is 1 to 9, while Berlin has 61 persons for every car, Amsterdam has 59, and there's only motor vehicle—a truck at that—for the whole of Spitzbergen.

These are aspects of a world census of the registration of motor vehicles just completed by the automotive division of the Department of Commerce.

World registration dropped to 35,263,397 units, a decline of 1.5 per cent from the preceding census figure. An increase of nearly 2 per cent in automobiles owned in foreign countries failed to offset a decrease of 2.8 per cent in registrations in the United States.

The United States, nevertheless, had on its roll nearly three times as many motor vehicles as the rest of the world combined. The decrease in world ownership of automobiles in 1931 was attributed entirely to a decline in the number of passenger cars.

## "KLONDIKE PETE" STILL HAS FAITH

Aged Boomer Believes In  
Luck Despite Loss  
Of Fortune

Klonk Pete still believes in fate and luck although the 72-year-old boomer has lost the fortune he made in the Alaskan gold rush and now works with wheelbarrow and hoe in the gardens of the Masonic Home for the Aged at Fort Worth, Texas.

No pick and shovel on the Yukon for Pete. He was born under the planet of Libra and was meant to be a money-maker. So in 1889, when hundreds packed their picks and placer pans in answer to the Klondike fever which swept North America, Peter Kern went to Chicago, bought \$12,000 worth of diamonds, and shipped for Alaska.

"All of the men were broke," Pete recalled. "The women had all the gold, and did they like diamonds? Doggone my hide, if I didn't sell all those diamonds

## ELDERLY COUPLE EATS BY BARTER

Aged Farmer And Wife  
Live Six Months  
On 20 Cents

For six months Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall, an elderly couple living on a farm near Peterboro, N. Y., have supported themselves on 20 cents in actual cash—or at the rate of one-ninth of a cent a day.

They faced the winter last autumn with two thin dimes as their total capital, but they didn't seek charity. Although he is 73 and she is 64, they wouldn't give up. By a rare combination of courage and ingenuity they managed to eat regularly.

With no regular market for their farm products—butter, milk, and eggs—they realized they must return to the age-old method of barter to get the food they needed. Despite the depression the cows were giving milk and the hens were laying.

So Mrs. Marshall would pack up a few dozen of eggs or a few pounds of butter as attractive as possible, and her husband would walk the two and a half miles to Peterboro or to Cazenovia. Then he would go from store to store until he found somebody who would trade with him.

He traded eggs for flour and sugar, butter for meat or other necessities such as salt, spices, canned goods, and assorted groceries.

## RENO VICTIM OF MANY FALSEHOODS

Nevada City Different  
From Reports, Say  
Divorce Seekers

Although distinctive in many respects, Reno, Nev., probably is the victim of more misapprehensions than any city of similar size on earth.

Divorce seekers, arriving in Reno, invariably are surprised. Many have resolved not to do the silly things they think customary at Reno, only to learn after arrival that the acts are not customary after all.

The old story of divorcees kissing the pillars of the Washoe County Court House after receiving decrees is typical. The only girl who did kiss the marble post was posed there some time ago by a photographer who needed an unusual picture.

Similar is the tale of divorcees standing on the "Bridge of Sight" across the rushing Truckee river, which passes through the town, and tossing their wedding rings into the clear, icy waters. Maybe something like that happened once, but most observers in America's "divorce capital" doubt it.

Although Reno has a national reputation for being an open town, it is no wetter in proportion than most centers of population. True, gambling is in the open, but saloons have "peep-holes" and barred doors, the same as in other cities.

German scientists have succeeded in drawing electric currents of 18,000,000 volts from the clouds during thunder storms over a plant they have built to study phenomena in Swiss mountains.

Resembling a soda fountain mixer in operation, an electrically operated device has been invented for cleansing watches by whirling them about, enclosed in a wire container, in a chemical solution.

The English language is taught in every high school in Japan, even in the rural districts.

the first day." Klondike Pete became the merchant prince of sinful Skagway but after 12 years he took the advice of a clairvoyant and deserted Alaska for El Paso, Tex., where a clairvoyant had foreseen amazing success for him. The spiritualist's prediction came true, but in recent years business reversals swept away his fortune.



## Weekly Story

### TWO AGAINST ONE

Zella Walters had been warned, when she married Paul, that he was closer than bark on a tree. But with all a young bride's conceit, she thought time and herself would remedy all that. Paul had been such a wonderful lover, he was sure to make a thoughtful husband, especially as he was quite a bit older than her. Zella believed thoroughly in the old saying, "better to be an old man's darling than a young man's slave." Paul's first wife had been dead two years, he had kept house by himself since her death. All the more reason to expect him to appreciate good meals and a neat house to live in.

Zella had felt a thrill of pride when she and Paul arrived home. The house was a big, rambling affair, badly in need of paint. But to Zella it was home, her first real home. Paul made quite a little ceremony of giving her the key and waiting for her to open the door. "We're home, and I am glad of it," he said as she switched on the lights.

The place smelled dusty, as, indeed, it was. Paul had not concerned himself very much in the matter of cleanliness. Cleaning was a woman's work anyway. The first thing Zella saw as she opened the door was a portrait of a woman.

"Who is that?" she demanded, pointing to the picture.

"That's Katy's picture," Paul said looking at it. "I forgot to



Paul stared at her in amazement.

take it down. She was a good wife, but a mite peculiar."

The next morning Paul went back to work and Zella began the work of putting the house in order. The first thing she did was to hunt for a stepladder and she was too short to reach the picture by standing on a chair. She decided to leave it for Paul to take down when he came home. But, by the time Paul came home at night she had forgotten all about the picture. She had gone over the house very carefully and made a little inventory of the things that must be done. She read the list while they were eating supper.

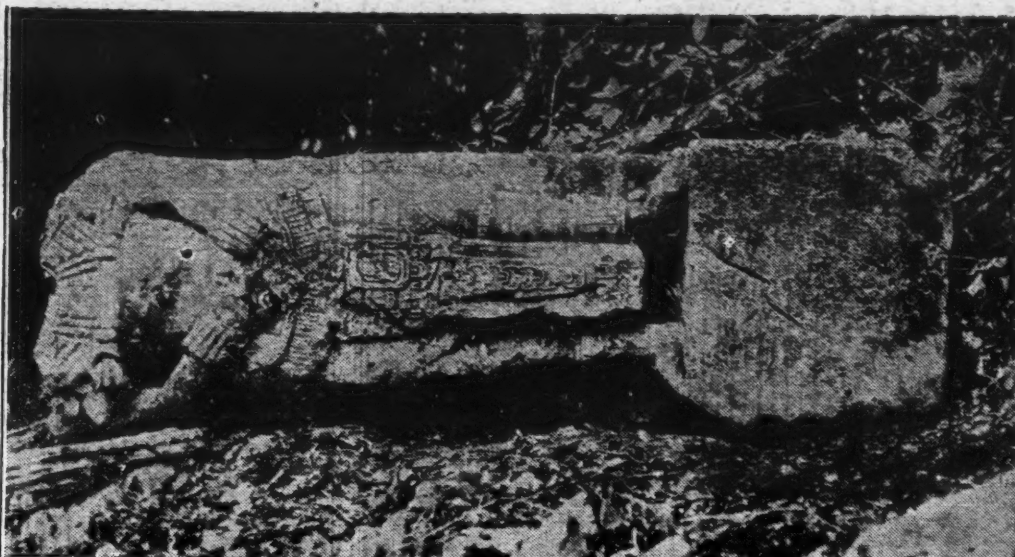
"The living room must be papered and I want a new rug. The kitchen is a mess. It must be papered and painted and the floor covered with new linoleum. Of course, I must get new curtains, there aren't five pairs in the whole house that aren't ready to fall to pieces." She paused. Paul was looking at her coldly.

"Nothing doing!" he said. "I can't have things torn up the way you are planning. It will cost too much money. I didn't marry you, Zella, just to spend money. I expect you to help me save. Katy was sick a long time. Her doctor bills and funeral expenses were pretty heavy. I've got to get it all back, and if I let you spend the way you are planning I can't. Once you get used to the house it will suit you, I guess."

Zella tingled. She looked steadily at her husband. Strange, how she had never noticed before his stubborn mouth and small deep-set eyes.

"But I've got to have things, Paul. The house is in an awful shape." She felt tears gushing, she bit her lip. Her husband apparently did not notice. He devoted himself to the excellent

## Expedition Uncovers Treasures In Guatemala



(Acme Photo.)

A stela, representing a noble or priest, which was found in front of one of the temples near Piedras Negras, Guatemala, by the Eldridge R. Johnson, archaeological expedition sent out by the University of Pennsylvania.

The United States Patent Office last year passed on 20,128 more applications than were received and at the end of the year had 80,274 awaiting action.

A tool using gunpowder for power has been invented by a New York man to drive rivets through steel without holes having been drilled in the metal.

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If you have had enough of men's guesses; if you have had your fill of disappointment peering around corners for the prosperity that doesn't come, and you want to hear the truth, then tune in on WOC, Davenport and WHO, Des Moines, EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON from 5:30 to 5:45 o'clock, and hear JUDGE RUTHERFORD, eminent Bible Scholar, Author, and Radio Lecturer, prove that relief is near, and permanent certain deliverance for the people of all nations is at hand.

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## New Hampshire Welcomes Democratic Presidential Nominee



(Acme Photo.)

Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic presidential nominee, and three of his sons, Franklin Jr., John, and James, eating luncheon on Myth II. The governor reached Hampton Beach, N. H., Sunday to find throng waiting for him, but in his brief address eschewed politics, remarking it was Sunday.

## Before The Final Break



(Acme Photo)

Mrs. "Ma" Kennedy Hudson, mother of Mrs. Aimee McPherson-Hutton, and Guy "What a Man" Hudson, from whom she is seeking a divorce, suit for which was filed on Monday in Los Angeles, Cal. This picture was taken only last week at their home at Hermosa Beach, Cal., after Hudson had returned from one of his fruitless "hunts for work."

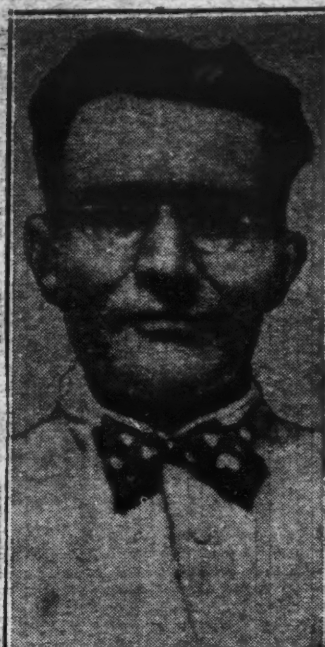
## Show Girl Who Shot Ball Player Is Freed



(Acme Photo.)

Violet Popovich Valli, the show girl who shot Bill Jurgens, Cub shortstop, appeared before Judge John A. Sbarboro Friday and was freed for want of prosecution. Left to right: Herbert Immenhausen, attorney for the girl; Violet Valli, who was charged with shooting Bill Jurgens and herself; Attorney James M. Burke, and Bill Jurgens, Cubs ball player, who was wounded when the girl was in his hotel room.

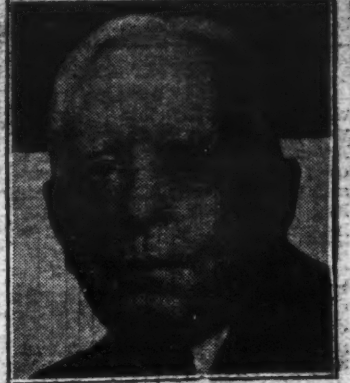
## Riot Victim



(Acme Photo)

Steven Sutton, 45 year old union ironworker, of Joliet, Ill., who was killed Tuesday during battle between unemployed union steel workers and open shop men at the Marseilles dam, near Ottawa.

## A Daddy At 79



Prof. Richard T. Ely, noted economist, who is 79 years of age, on Friday announced the birth of a son to him and Mrs. Ely at Paterson, N. J., on July 1. Mrs. Ely, the former Margaret Hahn, was one of Prof. Ely's students at Northwestern university at Evanston, Ill. She is in her early thirties.

"His mother thinks he may become a football player," the professor said of his son. "He's a fine, big, kicking fellow, an eight pound boy."

The child has been named William Brewster, after an early ancestor, who was one of the leaders of the Mayflower colony. The Elys were married last summer.

## West Point Cadets Take Lesson In Bridge Building



(Acme Photo)

Students at the United States Military academy at West Point taking part in practical military work of building a bridge.

## Makes Successful Experiment In Glider



(Acme Photo)

William G. Swan, 29 year old Aurora plane expert, made a glider-rocket experiment 800 feet above the Exposition park, just outside of Aurora, on Sunday. He was carried aloft in his glider by a hot air balloon. Three small rockets, each of about fifteen horse power, were attached to the glider.

Reaching the desired height Swan cut loose from the balloon and shot off the three rockets. He landed in four minutes after touching off the first rocket.